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Marden Wiseman

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DECKSawash

Vol. 17, No. 5, September-October 1988

from the editor

Often, people ask us about the mechanics of putting out Decks Awash. Such questions as, "How do you manage to get the photos?" or "How do you put it together?" or "How do you handle your subscriptions?" Right now, or as politicians might put it "at this point in time", the answer to these questions is unequivocally, "Not without great difficulty." We thought you might enjoy a brief and somewhat hilarious description of life at Decks Awash. This summer and fall it seems Murphy's Law (whatever can go wrong will) is alive and flourishing at Decks Awash. The first question—how do we manage the photos? Usually, we just take them and University Photographic Services processes them. The photos, this time, were not easy to come by. Unbeknown to our luckless reporter, his camera's shutter broke, so we ended up with rolls of unexposed film which entailed acquiring a new camera and another trip to Hall's Bay. While he managed to retake most photos, some people were unavailable. The second question—how do we put it together? With the help of our two reporters. First, this summer one resigned, then her replacement had the misfortune (or audacity, depending on your point of view) to break her foot almost before she started work on

the magazine. Roger Burrows, our senior reporter, came to the fore to work like a Trojan to meet deadlines which have a nasty habit of arriving no matter what. As for subscriptions, our subscription manager also resigned, so we've all had our hand in that process, too. For some reason, the proverbial gremlins are out there. At least, there's never a dull moment. It's all in a day's work, and besides, as Noel Coward put it, "Work is more fun than fun."

After that bit of levity, we remind you this is the time when most of your subscriptions expire. Please look at your address label on the outside back cover of the magazine. If it says, EXPIRES OCTOBER 1988, this is your last issue in your current subscription. Please fill out the subscription card attached inside as soon as you can to avoid missing a single issue. And think about sending gift subscriptions to friends for Christmas, at just \$10 a year, or \$18 for two years, it's a real bargain and lasts all year. And we send a gift card, too.

A parting shot—at least, for a while, at the end of October, when double daylight savings time ends, we will be able to have more sunlight at the beginning of the day, instead of waking up to the light of the silvery moon.

Sally Lou LeMessurier

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special section



Hall's Bay

history

Triton

The largest community, Triton, began before 1845 as Triton Harbour, but was also known as Troytown or Torytown, and Triton West. Triton West was first settled by George Vincent, whose father gave his name to Vincent's Point in Triton East. Triton's name came from the ship *Triton* whose passengers and crew settled in the area. George Simms was one of the first settlers in Triton. He came from Nimrod, England, in the 1700s, and part of the community was named Nimrod in the 1800s. Arch Simms was one of the first store owners in the mid-1800s, along with Joseph and James Winsor.

In 1845, there were 17 residents in three Church of England families. John Smith and Stephen Wiseman were listed for Triton in 1851. Hugh Roberts, from Donier, Twillingate, moved to Triton Harbour in 1856. By 1857, the population had increased to 54 in nine mainly Church of England families. Four schooners went sealing that year, and inshore fishermen landed cod, salmon and herring.

Adjoining Nimrod had a Church of England population of 38. One schooner took part in the seal fishery, and 170 quintals of cod and 19 barrels of herring were landed in the shore fishery. Moses Jenkins is listed for Nimrod in 1871, and the combined population of these two communities in 1874 was 64 in 10 fishing families, all but one now Wesleyan. A 50-ton schooner went to the seal hunt. The adjoining communities of Jim's Cove and Card's Harbour were first settled by Card families. John Roberts started the first business in Jim's Cove and the first in Card Harbour was that of D.S. Williams.

By 1884, there were 102 in 19 Wesleyan families at Triton Harbour, and a Wesleyan church and school had been built. Four families worked at lumbering. A schooner with six aboard caught cod and some herring off Labrador. Inshore fishermen landed cod, salmon, herring and caplin, and 43 acres were farmed. John Simms, a shipbuilder, cut timber for his boats at Seal Cove until 1899. Other early settlers were John Roberts, James Vatcher, Thomas Roberts, Abel Purchase, John Budgell and the Winsor and Fudge families.

Triton was a Methodist community until the Salvation Army arrived from Pilley's Island in the late 1890s. The Methodists built a church on Church Hill between Tri-



Family sawmill in Triton East

ton East and West, and the first Salvation Army citadel was built between 1894 and 1896. By 1901, there was a Salvation Army school, and in 1903, Susie Smith had 32 pupils. The next year, she moved to Gooseberry Islands, and was followed by two more teachers on one-year



The Roberts' sawmill in Triton

terms. Until 1906, the school was held in the citadel until an actual school was built. Ida Newbury was the teacher for three years until 1910 when there were two teachers with 34 students. The number of pupils rose to 46 in the next decade.

The Union Trading Company was bought by Samuel Roberts who founded S.G. Roberts Limited in the 1920s. The business was carried on by his son Dorman.

The community of Triton West had 181 residents in 1921, 146 being members of the Salvation Army, which had 27 pupils in its school. The local fishermen landed 1,251 quintals of cod, and 708 barrels of herring worth \$12,158. The four lobster factories packed 24 cases from 165 traps. Lumbering was becoming important as 74 dogs and three horses were listed.

Triton East had a 1921 population of 99—23 residents were Methodist and 76 Salvation Army. There was a Methodist church and a Salvation Army school with all 30 children in school. The local fishermen caught 500 quintals of cod and a high 551 barrels of herring. Two lobster factories packed five cases from 40 traps. There were



View of Triton West



27 working dogs in the community, and 38 gallons of currants and gooseberries were picked.

Nearby Head's Harbour in 1921, had a population of 76, 10 of the 14 children were in the local one-room Methodist school, and the community had one teacher, one mechanic, five lumbermen and two miners. One schooner went to Labrador and caught 367 quintals of cod, but only 100 quintals of cod were landed inshore. The sawmill cut 500 logs, and there were 39 working dogs in the community.

The first Pentecostal services were held in Triton in 1931, with Fred Burt the first pastor in 1932. By 1945, the population had increased to 241, and the Pentecostal Church had 41 members. In 1951, a three-room Pentecostal school was built. Two schooners, 40 dories and two motorboats fished from the community for cod, salmon, herring and lobster. At the same time, Triton East had 109 Pentecostal and Salvation Army residents. Inshore fishermen operated 15 dories and 15 motorboats, catching cod, salmon, herring and lobster.

In 1955, Triton East and West joined to form a community council in an effort to get better roads. The council amalgamated with that of Jim's Cove and Card's Harbour to form the rural district council (RDC) of Triton, Jim's Cove and Card's Harbour to get better electricity services later. A town hall was built in 1974 and a fire hall in 1975. In 1980, the RDC became the Town of Triton and municipal taxes were levied for the first time.

A two-room Salvation Army school was built in 1951 at Card's Harbour. This burned down in the early 1970s and was replaced by Mount Tan Collegiate, which, in turn, was replaced by Dorset Collegiate between Triton and Pilley's Island. Gower and Hazel Fudge opened a restaurant in 1970 and expanded in 1980.

Triton Seafoods Limited opened on July 3, 1980. Jointly owned by Dorman Roberts and H.B. Nickerson and



View of Brighton

Sons Limited, the plant was financed partly by Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) funding and cost \$9 million. Triton Seafoods Limited was the area's largest employer with up to 300 people in 1981, and now is owned by Fishery Products International (FPI). The plant processes pelagic and groundfish, squid and salmon, and other species as necessary. Dorman Roberts died in 1988 after a long business career in the community.

The 1986 population was 1,253, including one French-speaking family among 310 families. The town's school, Mount Tan Elementary, was destroyed by fire in January 1988, so elementary students are being taught in the Salvation Army Youth Centre. The new school should be ready some time in 1989. High school students go to either Dorset Collegiate between Triton and Pilley's Island or the Pentecostal Collegiate in Robert's Arm.

Brighton

Robert Fudge probably settled in the area in the 1840s. He married Louise Simms of Pilley's Island. Their son George, born at Dark Tickle in 1853, married Mary Purchase. Robert Fudge was granted Crown land in December 1878.

The first census mention of Brighton is as Dark Tickles in 1869 with a population of 25 which by 1874 had grown to 55. Two thirds of the residents were Wesleyans, with some Church of England and Roman Catholic families. In 1884, a schooner from Dark Tickles caught 58 quintals of cod off Labrador, and the shore fishery landed 250 quintals of cod, 25 barrels of herring and 50 barrels of caplin.



Harbour Light Tabernacle, Brighton

By 1901, the population had increased to 91 in 17 families, when the first 13 Salvation Army residents appear in the census, along with single Church of England and Roman Catholic families. A Methodist church was not listed that year, but 24 of the 33 children attended the Methodist school.

By 1921, the name Brighton first appeared with 151 residents, 114 listed as Salvation Army. There was a Methodist church and a Salvation Army citadel, and 31 of 45 children attended school. One family worked at lumbering, and local fishermen landed cod and herring worth \$5,764. The four lobster factories packed 29 cases from 151 traps. The community had 74 working dogs, the highest per capita total on the coast, which suggested logging and lumbering were important winter activities for fishermen. By 1945, Brighton's population had grown to 195.

The community was not listed in the 1976 census, but as Subdivision D it had a population of 273, which had grown to 328 by 1986. The fishery and construction work provide most employment.

Pilley's Island

Family tradition says that Richard Rideout (1840-1928) came to Newfoundland in 1870 to become the first settler at Pilley's Island. Frank Curtis towed his house to Pilley's Island after the 1890 fire destroyed his sawmill in Springdale. The island is said to be named after a miner named Pilley who arrived in 1750 and discovered the deposits, but no mining took place until 1889, when the Pyrite Company Limited of England opened the mine. From 1891-1899, the company shipped 300,000 tons of ore to New York. The mine closed for two years but was re-opened by the locally-owned Pilley's Island Pyrite Company, and they shipped 225,000 tons of ore until the mine closed in 1908. A doctor was stationed at the Pilley's Island mine soon after 1900.

The first Methodist minister was listed as James Pincock in 1875, and the first church was built in 1896, with the first baby baptized in June 1897 by the Reverend Mr. R. Maddocks. The first school was operated by the mining company with Gerald Whelan as teacher. As many as 120 residents could read and write in 1891. This school produced Newfoundland's first Rhodes scholar, a Mr. Herbert, who graduated in 1904. A Methodist school was built in 1897 and replaced in 1903. The first Roman Catholic school opened in 1898, with Alice Butler as teacher for 36 pupils. In 1900, only 19 enrolled and the difficulty of finding teachers was highlighted by the fact that a 12-year-old, Winifred Miller, was teaching. In 1904, Susie Delaney had 49 pupils, but the school closed in 1911 when nearly half the population was Methodist and the schoolteacher was Frank Moores.

By 1901, the population of Pilley's Island was 699, nearly half Methodists, a third Salvation Army members, and the remainder Roman Catholic and Church of England. There were two clergymen, a teacher, six merchants, three clerks, two government officials, four mechanics, nine lumbermen and 80 miners. All denominations had churches, and there was one school with 99 pupils, although 168 children were not in school. Three schooners went to Labrador and caught 830 quintals of cod. Inshore fishermen landed 397 quintals of cod, 36 barrels of herring, and produced 1,177 gallons of cod oil. Farming on 146 acres produced 57 bushels of oats, there were 215 goats, and 114 furs worth \$370 were traded.

Pilley's Island had a Salvation Army school by 1903 when Gilbert Janes had at least 54 pupils. He transferred to Greenspond and Dildo the next year, but succeeding teachers had more than 60 pupils in the following decade.



View of Pilley's Island

Sarah Snowbridge taught at the school for three years before moving to Bay Roberts in 1907. One of the first Council of Higher Education (CHE) graduates in 1907 was from this school.

George Warr of Twillingate moved to Pilley's Island in 1909. He started a business with his wife May in 1918 before moving to Springdale the next year when his son Harold took over the Pilley's Island business.

Several different communities were listed in 1921, when the main community had 407 mainly Methodist and Salvation Army residents, although there was a Presbyterian and a Congregationalist. The community also had a courthouse and the sole doctor on the coast.

Bumblebee Bight, said to be named because an early settler was stung by a bumblebee, had 64 residents in 1921, equally spread among the Salvation Army, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches. There was one farmer and nine fisherman-farmers, but the four boats listed only landed 80 quintals of cod. The outlying community of Jones' Cove had 12 residents in one Salvation Army family with three children in school.

Spencer's Dock, which provided access to Long Island, had 73 Salvation Army and Methodist residents, and 12 of the 14 children were in school. The community had a clerk, two farmers and two mechanics, but fishing did not appear to be a major activity. Little Harbour added another 24 residents in five mainly Methodist families. Six residents were in lumbering.

The Methodists operated their school on Pilley's Island until 1927 when it was destroyed by fire. Both the Methodists and Salvation Army built one-room schools

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View of Pilley's Island

the next year. Florence Mills had 24 pupils in the Methodist school, and Major Wheeler had 32 in the Salvation Army school. Both were two-room schools by 1935 and remained so to 1960 when they amalgamated. After 1967, only primary and elementary schools remained when Grades 7-11 went to Robert's Arm Central High.

Francis Reginald Simms served as the postmaster for over 30 years without missing a single day of work. He grew up at Davidsville, Gander Bay, started his career at Clarke's Head and then served at several post offices on the Northern Peninsula and at Musgrave Harbour until 1951. The year he married, 1954, he got a new post office. It served Port Anson, Miles Cove, Robert's Arm, Lushes Bight, Beaumont, Card's Harbour, Triton and Brighton. Coastal boats delivered the mail until 1966.

The total population of Pilley's Island was 405 by 1945 when a schooner, 30 motorboats, 10 cod traps, 27 salmon nets, 22 herring nets and 181 lobster traps were listed. Cyril Poole's humorous recollections of Pilley's Island give a good idea of what island life was like in the mid-1900s. His chapter on wording telegrams in *Saints and Sleeveens* is a good example. Part of it reads:

Sending a telegram was a momentous occasion. After the decision to send one came the

vexed problem of wording it. The sense of occasion dictated that the language be appropriate; everyday language was considered unacceptable. But a worse problem was that however complex the message it had to be reduced to ten words, for an extra charge was made for each word over ten...people would simply tell the wireless operator what they wanted to say and leave it to him to word the telegram. On a March afternoon I was in the post office sending a telegram for Father, when Aunt Janey came in with a message for her husband, who was in an A.N.D. Co. woods camp in Millertown Junction. She gave the operator her scribble, "You wired for your winter boots. Which boots? Looked everywhere and can't find any. Advise. Running short of firewood". Aunt Janey had already put her thirty cents on the counter.

It was the same Aunt Janey who one day called me in to word a message to her husband in a Badger woods camp. "Please send money right away. Credit cut off at store. No flour or anything in the house. When will you be home?" I had done well in precis-writing, but had trouble trying to reduce her urgent plea to ten words. What I actually sent was, SEND MONEY. CREDIT GONE. LOVE, JANEY. I didn't see any point in Uncle Billy's coming home.

Cyril Poole's father sold lobsters to T. and M. Winter Ltd. in St. John's, and many men worked at the A.N.D. Company woods camps at Millertown Junction and Badger.

The new United Church opened May 13, 1980. The 1981 Pilley's Island population was 539, and youth unemployment was high. Forestry, construction, transportation, fishing and trapping provided most income. The 1986 population was 528.

Long Island

Originally known as Ward's Harbour and settled in the early 1800s, Beaumont North was one of three communities on Long Island. The community of Cutwill or Cutwell Arm (Beaumont South) may have been named after a British warship. It still had its name on Armistice Day, 1918, but was renamed Beaumont soon afterwards for Beaumont Hamel where so many Newfoundlanders lost their lives in the First World War.

The first settler at Ward's Harbour may have been Abraham Burton who was living in Ward's Harbour in 1842. Joseph Rowsell followed by 1844, and James Croucher was also present at the time of the first census in 1845, when Ward's Harbour had a population of 63 in seven Church of England families. The families operated six small boats and 14 seal nets, and their two cultivated acres produced 103 barrels of potatoes. Cutwell Arm's population of 24 in four Church of England families had just one boat and three seal nets.

George Mor(e)y arrived at Ward's Harbour the next year, and both William Butt and Thomas Rid(e)out were resident at the time of the next census in 1857 when the



The Island Joiner: the ferry link between Pilley's and Long Islands.

population of Ward's Harbour had increased sharply to 150 in 22 Church of England families who had built a church. The fishery was important enough to warrant two schooners, and local fishermen landed 1,920 quintals



View of Lushes Bight

of cod, 27 tierces of salmon, 143 barrels of herring, 1,685 gallons of cod oil and 248 seals, among the highest totals for the region.

As Bert Parsons recalls, Lushes Bight was named for William Lush from Burlington, although he just fished here in summer and cleared no land. Five schooners were built in the late 1800s right by Bert Parsons' house, and you can still see the flat rocks they were launched from by the dock. The community of Cutwell Arm had grown somewhat in 1874, when it was combined with Lushes Bight in the census which showed a total population of 110. Ten years later, Lushes Bight's Wesleyan population was 59, and there was a church. The Labrador fishery accounted for 131 quintals of cod, and the nets and seines used by local fishermen caught 242 quintals of cod, 18 barrels of herring and 85 barrels of caplin.

Cutwell Arm had a population of 128 in 1884, and 12 families were in lumbering. Three schooners brought back 259 quintals of cod from Labrador, but the inshore fishery produced only 414 quintals of cod, plus some herring and caplin.

By 1874, Ward's Harbour had 128 residents, and most were Wesleyan. A further drop to 116 in 1884, with only one child in school and still no Wesleyan church, suggests many residents had moved to work at the various Hall's Bay mines. The community had one mechanic listed in the census, and two residents were in lumbering. One schooner brought back 225 quintals of cod from Labrador, and a 35-ton schooner was built in the community. The inshore fishery was of very limited importance, but 63 acres of farmland supported 59 cattle and 46 sheep.

Ward's Harbour was included with Cutwell Arm in 1901, when there were 313 residents. Two teachers and a merchant lived in the community, where the



Salvation Army Citadel, Beaumont

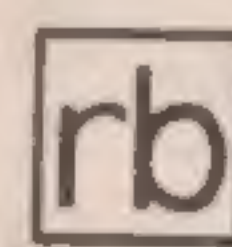
Methodists now had a church. The two schools had 55 of the 106 local children in attendance. Four schooners were used in the shore fishery, and landings of 3,289 quintals of cod and 29 barrels of herring worth \$13,526 were much higher than in the previous two decades. Two lobster factories packed 23 cases. All 129 acres of available land were cultivated, and 196 sheep produced 484 lbs. of wool.

The 1921 census showed that Ward's Harbour, with a population of 123, had declined relative to Beaumont, which had 213 residents. Most of the 36 Ward's Harbour children were in school, and Beaumont had both a Methodist church, and a Methodist school with 40 pupils. The community also had a post office and lighthouse. Beaumont had a teacher, a merchant, and a farmer, while Ward's Harbour had a merchant and a clerk. Seven schooners, together with inshore nets, lines, and cod traps were used to land 5,225 quintals of cod worth over \$50,000, and the two communities had over 100 working dogs and five horses for working in the woods.

Tony Croucher of Beaumont reports that Skipper John Wrighton built one schooner at Beaumont, moved to Beaumont North to build another and then moved around the point to build three more. Schooners continued to leave for Labrador after the Second World War. The last and biggest schooner built in Lushes Bight was Walter Piercey's *Eric Bartlett* which weighed 95 tons, but several were repaired there. George Normore of Robert's Arm was one of the early lightkeepers at Southern Head, which had a 1921 population of four in one Methodist family that farmed, fished and tended the light. Neither of the two children was in school.

A Salvation Army citadel was built in Lushes Bight, and there was a sawmill, which cut 500 logs and 10,000 feet of timber in 1920. Lushes Bight was still a thriving community in 1945, when it had an equal number of Salvation Army and United Church members among its 228 residents. Fishermen operated two auxiliary schooners, 37 dories, 19 motorboats, 11 cod traps, 20 herring nets, 13 herring seines, one caplin seine and 50 lobster traps.

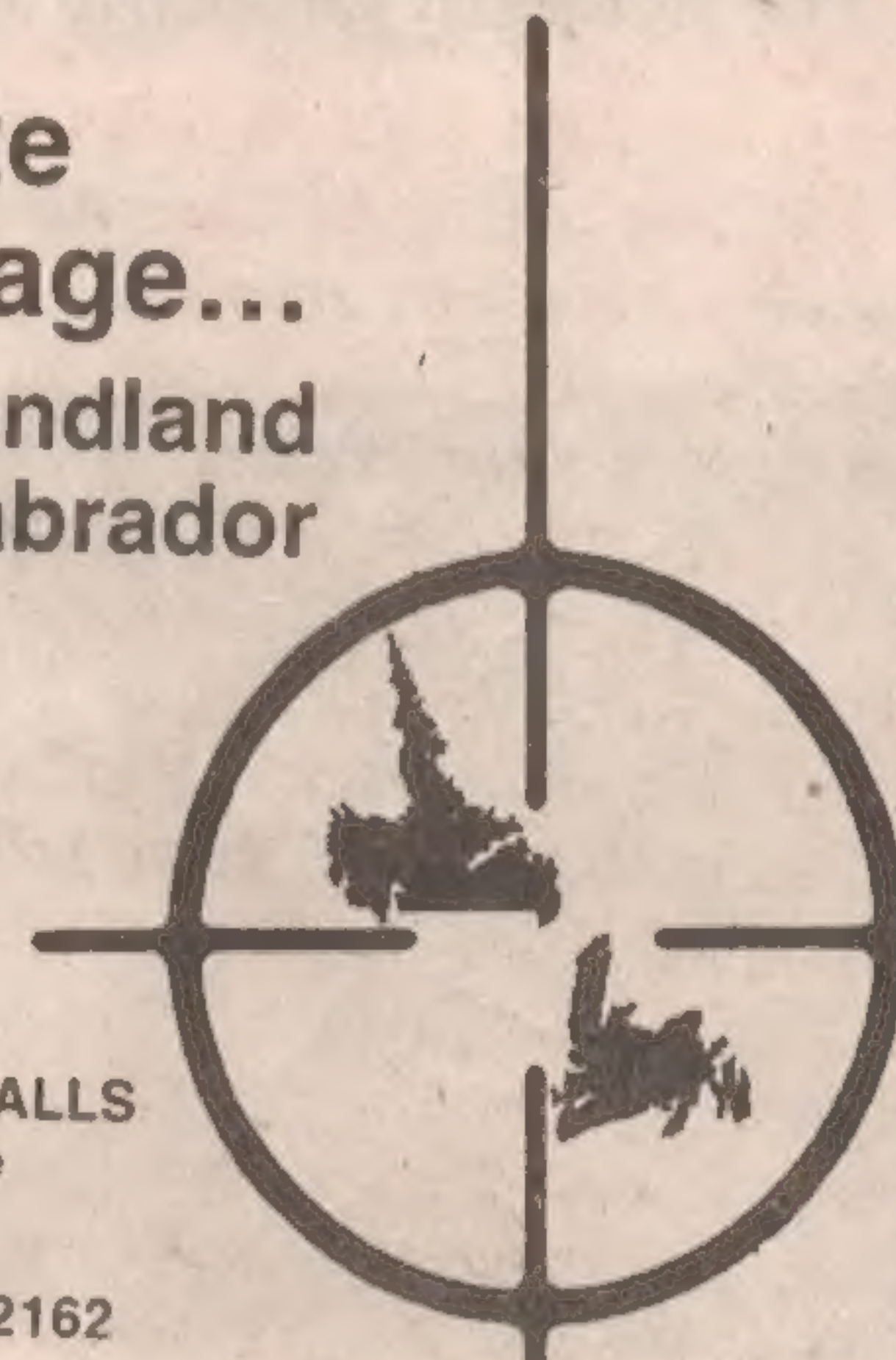
By 1945, Beaumont North's population had climbed back up to 208, all but one of them United Church residents. The local fishermen operated 20 dories, nine motorboats, six cod traps, seven salmon nets, and 11 herring nets. Beaumont South's population was somewhat



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lower at 172 mainly United Church residents. There were, however, more fishermen, as the census totals of 44 dories, 23 motorboats, nine cod traps, 27 salmon nets, and 34 herring nets show. Both communities lost many families during the government resettlement program of the 1950s, Beaumont North having just 100 residents in 1976, while Beaumont was included with Lushes Bight.

After government resettlement programs in the 1950s, most of Long Island's residents lived in Lushes Bight. The three communities of Lushes Bight, Beaumont South and Beaumont North formed a joint community council in the 1970s. The population was 470 in 1976 and increased to 491 in 1981, but declined slightly to 465 in 1986. Employment is mainly in the primary sector, but there are some jobs in transportation, particularly the ferry service which connects Long Island to Pilley's Island. Well over half of the residents attend services at the United Church in Beaumont North, but there are also many Pentecostal Church and Salvation Army and a small



View of Beaumont

number of Roman Catholic residents. There is an all-grade school, Long Island Academy, in Beaumont South.

Robert's Arm

Robert's Arm was first called Rabbit's Arm, indicating a large population of snowshoe hares. The name was retained into the 1900s and many residents took advantage of the supply to bottle rabbits at a factory in South Brook. The early settlers at nearby Boot Harbour included the Barnes, Locke, Morey, Taylor, Thistle and Wiseman families, and the first marriage ceremony between Jesse Locke of Little Bay Islands and Louisa Barnes of Boot Harbour was performed on December 21, 1881, by the Reverend Mr. J. Lester. The school served as the church until it was destroyed by fire in the early 1900s.

In 1884, Rabbit's Arm had a population of 121—most were Wesleyans, but there were a few Church of England and Roman Catholic residents. Twelve families were in lumbering and four were mining as well as fishing. Three schooners with 22 aboard went to Labrador and caught 140 quintals of cod. The inshore fishery caught 333 quintals of cod, 20 barrels of herring and 59 barrels of caplin, and 35 acres of land were farmed.

A mine owned by Captain Cleary of St. John's was operated on lease by a Mr. Ellershausen from 1880-82 when 1,260 tons of copper ore were shipped. The Thistles had a sawmill at Boot Harbour in the 1890s.

Many families left in the next two decades, and by 1921, there were just 61 residents in 12 families at Robert's Arm. The Methodist school had 33 pupils, and the com-



View of Robert's Arm



Salvation Army Citadel, Robert's Arm

munity had a teacher, a government official, two mechanics and a miner. One schooner and a small number of boats brought in just 300 quintals of cod worth \$2,400. The presence of 16 dogs and five horses indicates many residents worked in the woods in winter.

Boot Harbour's 1921 population was 66 Methodists, with two farmers and five mechanics listed for the community. Good quantities of salmon were caught, and the census listed 120 lbs. of smoked salmon and 840 lbs. of canned salmon packed in Boot Harbour. Two lobster factories packed just 18 cases. There were 22 dogs and five horses working in the woods in winter, but only 700 logs were cut. The school which had continued to serve as a church was rebuilt after a 1922 fire. Only three or four families remained in 1927, and the last to leave was William John Taylor in 1939.

Bowaters leased land around Robert's Arm in 1942 and took on many of the loggers who had worked for Clarke Brothers in Springdale. This encouraged many new families to settle in the community, and by 1945, the population rose to 341. Local fishermen operated one schooner, 16 motorboats, three cod traps, nine salmon nets, and 11 herring nets.

Robert's Arm became a popular sports fishing location in the 1960s. In 1967, Harold Parsons' *Peggy Joan* made several successful tuna fishing trips—the largest tuna landed weighed 750 pounds. The Amalgamated Cen-

... School opened as Crescent Collegiate in February 1961. The school had 114 Grades 7-11 students and Eli ... was principal. A town office opened in October 1961 with Joe Anthony as mayor.

By 1961, the population of Robert's Arm had increased dramatically to 1,005 mostly Pentecostal and Salvation Army residents, and several families had emigrated from the U.K. The rapid increase in the population can be gauged by the fact that of 250 houses, 90 built were built between 1946 and 1960, 65 in the next decade, and 30 in the 1970s. Many young residents left the community because youth unemployment was high, 66.7 per cent for young men and 100 per cent for young women in the 1970s. Manufacturing, construction, education and min-

ing provided local employment for older residents. The town had a doctor, a high school and an elementary school.

The 1986 population of 1,111 included one German-speaking family. The Crescent Lake municipal park is being upgraded to provincial standards with a \$30,000 provincial grant, and there is some hope it may eventually become a provincial park. A possible attraction is the insistence there is a monster in the lake reported to have been seen by many local residents. One possible explanation has been offered by loggers who say that bark cut off logs in rinds occasionally comes to the surface in long strips. Air pockets cause these strips to burst above the water in snaking loops.



Sunday Cove Island

Sunday Cove Island was settled in the mid-1800s, and early census reports included all residents in totals for the island as a whole. This makes it impossible to judge which communities were settled first, but Seary does list John Wil(l)man who may have moved to Sunday Cove Island from Little Bay Islands in 1859. The family likely settled in Wellman's Cove. The first mention is in 1869 when there were 40 Wesleyans and 23 Church of England residents.

Harvey Rice reports that Archibald Martin and Joseph Goudie arrived from La Scie in 1870—they came mainly to farm and for lumber, but also trapped. Other early settlers were Henry and Joseph Hewlett, and Abram Rowsell in 1871—they probably lived in Port Anson. Lush

Huskins arrived from Twillingate in 1873 and settled at Lobster Harbour—Lushes Bight was likely named after him. The original name of the community was Newtown, but does not appear in any census documents.

By 1874, there were 95 in 16 families on Sunday Cove Island, all but five of them Wesleyans. Sunday Cove Island was a source of timber for Pilley's Islanders who settled at Port Anson in the late 1870s. One schooner went to Labrador and caught 124 quintals of cod. Two schooners, 80 nets and seines and two traps were used by local fishermen to land 221 quintals of cod, 52 barrels of herring, and 59 barrels of caplin, and 39 acres were farmed.

Timothy Hewlett, who was born at Ward's Harbour in



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On The Move



Pentecostal Church, Port Anson

1880, moved to Port Anson in the late 1890s and married Matilda Janes, the schoolteacher. They started a general store in Port Anson in 1920, and also sent a schooner to Labrador. The Hewletts also did a fair amount of coastal trading to St. John's after the Labrador summer fishery, carrying mostly fish and lumber.

More families arrived by 1901, when the population rose to 204 in 25 families. Two men were miners, and 20 of the 73 children were in the local Methodist school. Two schooners, nets, seines, and cod traps were used by local fishermen, but just 483 quintals of cod worth \$1,992 were landed, 110 acres were farmed, and 199 sheep produced 457 lbs. of wool.

In 1904, Harry Hamilton bought a small schooner which went to the Grey Islands, where several families spent their summers. The same year, a forest fire destroyed 10 of the 15 houses in Port Anson, and families were evacuated to Pilley's Island. J.R. Burton and Sons bought a Labrador schooner in 1905, and Hewletts added two more. In 1911, a herring factory was established and sold its herring to an American vessel, but the market collapsed and the factory was closed the next year.

Several residents were employed in winter by George Warr and Sons of Springdale who were cutting pitprops and pulpwood at Woodford's Arm. Families lived there in winter while others moved to Boot Harbour for the rabbit season. The first school was built by the Methodists in 1906—Margaret Butt from Ward's Harbour was the teacher. Methodist ministers, Mr. French, then Mr. Hollen would visit every month. The one-room school was renovated in 1914 and another room was added. A new church was built in the town centre in 1914. The Salvation Army built a citadel in the west end before 1924, and Miss Modd Day taught in the school.



View of Port Anson

The first post office was opened in Port Anson in 1912 and also served Miles Cove and Wellman's Cove. Before that the mail came from Robert's Arm. A new post office was built in 1935. Good fisheries brought new families between 1911 and 1921, and Port Anson became an important centre.

The distribution of the population among the various communities can be studied in the 1921 census. Port Anson was the main community with 236 residents in 44 mainly Methodist families. Both the Methodists and Salvation Army had churches, and the Methodist school had 40 pupils. The cod catch was 1,159 quintals, and residents owned 150 dogs and nine horses and cut firewood.

Wellman's Cove was the next largest community with 56 Methodists, and the Methodist school had 20 pupils. The cod catch was 388 quintals. A total of 24 gallons of currants and gooseberries were picked, and one farmer was listed for the community. Paddock's Bight had a population of 38 in five Methodist and one Salvation Army families. Nine of the 12 children were in school. The local lobster factory packed nine cases, and residents owned 19 dogs and landed \$330 worth of cod. Jerry's Harbour had just three Methodist families—one family farmed, the other two were fisherman-farmers. Rowsell's Cove was even smaller with just one Salvation Army family of four who farmed, fished and mined.

Miles Cove was separate from the other communities. In 1921, it had a population of 49 in eight Methodist families. There was a Methodist church and 13 of the 17 children were in school. One schooner operated out of the community which landed just 330 quintals of fish worth \$2,675. The importance of lumbering can be gauged by the fact that residents owned 30 dogs.

In the late 1930s and early 1940s, sawmills were built by J.R. Burton and Sons, T.J. Hewlett and Sons, the Goudie brothers, George Wiseman and Louis Bowns. The Burtons and Hewletts were merchants in fishing and logging, employing their fishing crews in the woods in winter. In the late 1940s, most cutting was done by the A.N.D. Company and Bowater Pulp and Paper Company operating out of Badger, Millertown, Robert's Arm and Baie Verte.

Another increase in population occurred between 1941 and 1951 because of lumbering. In 1945, Port Anson's population had risen to 319, with both Pentecostal and United Churches well represented. The Pentecostal Church had arrived in the 1930s and became as large as the United Church. Wellman's Cove had 90 residents, but Paddock's Bight, Rowsell's Cove and Jerry's Harbour were no longer listed. Miles Cove had a 1945 population of 67—63 Pentecostal, 3 Salvation Army and one United.

Timothy and Ford Hewlett moved to Springdale in the 1950s, leaving the business to the only son remaining on the island, L.D. Hewlett. The lobster fishery improved in the late 1950s and early 1960s with catches sold to Cecil Williams who brought his schooner in every two weeks. Other local fishermen sold to Bert Strong at Little Bay Islands. Farming was mainly of a subsistence variety with caplin, kelp and stable manure used as fertilizer. After 1951, many families moved to Robert's Arm or Springdale. The first midwife was Tamer Martin, followed by Sierra Jane Goudie, Alice Hewlett and Blanche Morey, who was the midwife for 26 years and delivered 400 babies. Anyone seriously ill usually went to the hospital at Twillingate. The town council was formed in 1955. The causeway built in the 1970s brought the community closer to Robert's Arm and only an hour's drive from Springdale.

The Pentecostal and Methodist schools were combined in 1957, and 20 years later the schools were taken over by the Pentecostal Assemblies. A new United church was built in 1977, and the old church became a Grades 3-7 school. It was abandoned in the 1960s when many families left. It was difficult to find qualified teachers—there was sometimes without a teacher for months. The school had Grades K-8 in the 1970s and older students went to Robert's Arm or Springdale.

As many families left for Robert's Arm and Springdale, Port Anson's population dropped to 137, but there was a slight increase to 154 in 1981. There were few local jobs in the fishery, transportation and mining, and many residents left to find jobs. Some families returned in the next five years and built homes on the southside of the community. In 1986, there were 150 residents. Many are retired, while others are fishermen and lumbermen. Miles Cove's population increased to 163 in 1976, and to 237 by 1986. The fishery provides



Pentecostal Church, Miles Cove

most employment, but the community no longer has an elementary school.



South Brook

South Brook was not listed as a community until the 1940s, although it may have been in existence as a winter community some 70 years earlier because Frank Barnes in a local history reports South Brook was first settled around 1870 by a Rowsell family. Barnes, Burton, Prior and Saunders families built winter logging cabins in the 1870s and 1880s. Wigwam Point was settled by Micmac Chief Levi Joe in the 1870s. The first Methodist minister to visit arrived in 1874 when there were a few Rowsells and at least one Burton.

Early residents worked in the woods and others came from neighboring communities for the same reason or to catch rabbits. There was already a rabbit kitchen in South Brook in the 1920s. Dulcie Burton of Valley Vista recalls, "You got 25 cents for a brace of rabbits and there were plenty to catch."

At first there was no road and going to Grand Falls entailed travelling a woods trail through dense alder growth. The road between South Brook and Badger opened in 1924, and after 1927, was used by George Warr's bus. Men worked in the woods camps staying two or three months at a time in the winter months, as many as 60 or 70 in each camp. Dog teams provided transportation and horses provided the muscle to haul logs until snow-



Uncle Ned, George Brown, Jr., Nicholas Peters, Ada Earle and Harry Earle. Photo courtesy Golda E. Burton.

mobiles took over both tasks. When the price of fish nose-dived in the 1930s, more people turned to working in the

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Woods camp in the early 1900s back row (l-r) Ned Brown, Sam Daley (cock), Doug Hamilton, front (l-r) Sam Huxter, Henry Clarke, Jack Grant, Frank Clarke, Steve Jenkins. Photo courtesy Golda E. Burton.

woods and families moved from fishing communities to be near work.

The first residents held services in their houses until a wooden church was built and the United Church minister came from Robert's Arm or Pilley's Island for services. The Salvation Army and Pentecostal Church followed. By 1945, 210 people lived in South Brook, 81 were United, 73 Pentecostal, 46 Salvation Army and four Roman Catholic. Only two families fished for a living, and the remainder worked in the woods for Springdale companies and for Bowaters.

The Whalesback copper mine was opened by British Newfoundland Exploration Limited (BRINEX) on October 8, 1965. The October 15, 1965, edition of the *Springdale News* carried a story under the headline "Bear celebrates Whalesback opening":

Not all the feasting was done at the Whalesback opening. A bear broke into the porch at the back of the cookery, picked out a 150 pound quarter of beef, knocked the screen out of the door and dropped out his first course. For dessert he took a box of grapes and a box of apples.

The mine operated until 1972, but the bear didn't come back for seconds.

The Gull Pond copper mine was not operated until 1964, although ore was discovered in the late 1800s. The first shipment of ore from the Gullbridge mine by Atlantic Coast Copper Corporation Limited was from the Little Bay dock on February 23, 1967. A wharf was later built at Goodyears Cove, situated closer to the mine. The mine closed in 1985.

The 1976 population was 828, but this fell to 786 in 1981. Most residents were members of the Salvation Army and Pentecostal Church, although there were smaller Roman Catholic, United and Anglican congregations. Forestry and mining provided most employment, but there were also jobs in construction, manufacturing and teaching. Springdale was the service centre for the community, and there were few businesses and stores in South Brook. The building of the Trans-Canada Highway in 1965 made



Artifacts at the H.C. Grant Heritage Centre in Springdale.

the trip to Springdale a lot easier. The town was incorporated in 1961 after some 16 years as part of the town of Springdale. Today 780 residents live in South Brook, which has two elementary schools. High school students attend Charisma and Grant Collegiates in Springdale.

Springdale

According to the Rowsell family, one of three brothers arrived from Poole or Bristol in the early 1700s and settled at Notre Dame Bay, probably in Hall's Bay. The name may have been of French origin (Rouselle). George Rowsell, Sr., certainly operated a salmon fishery at Hall's Bay in 1804.

Springdale started as Mill Island, Burnt Island and Dock Point, although Micmacs were already at Wigwam Point, Dock Point and Beachy Cove. Although there was no harbor at Springdale, the settlement was very sheltered and the Indian, West and South Brooks were important salmon rivers.

Early censuses include all settlements as Hall's Bay, which, in 1845, had a population of 13 in one Church of England fishing family, although there may have been other families in the summer months. There were already two sawmills. Rowsell and Knight were the first to arrive as loggers in about 1850. The Springdale area had good amounts of aspen, which was used for cheap boxboard—Squires and Green of Harbour Grace cut aspen at Indian River. The first house at Springdale was the bunkhouse, which was known as Bachelors Hall.



The old United Church school. Photo courtesy Gordon Burton.

By 1874, there were equal numbers of Wesleyan Church of England and Roman Catholic residents in all. Two mechanics, 10 lumbermen and three fishermen were listed, and the community also listed 26 Micmac Indians. The first Micmacs were the Joe and Bush families at Beachy Cove, who settled in the early 1800s.



The Clarke Brothers shipyard. Photo courtesy Golda E. Burton.

Llewellyn (Uncle Lon) Peters told a story of the legendary Micmac, Levi Joe, who was a speedster on skates:

One morning Levi got up, lit his fire and put the kettle on; he couldn't find any tea in the house, so he skated to Little Bay Island, got his tea, skated back home just as the kettle boiled, and had his breakfast, the round trip being 20 to 25 miles.

Other older residents of communities around Hall's Bay still attest to Levi's phenomenal skating prowess. Uncle Bill Hayes of St. Patrick's remembers Levi Joe as a mail carrier who used to carry the mail on his back from Glenwood to Tilt Cove. He was quite a character, a tall man living across Hall's Bay at Wigwam Point, and everyone knew him well. Bill can remember Levi Joe skating to mass at Indian Bight. Bill's wife Rita adds, "If he was alive today, he'd be in the Olympics for sure."

Bert Parsons of Lushes Bight reports that Levi was skating Grand Lake the day he died, determined to prove that he could skate it in an hour. He was close to the end of the lake in 58 minutes when he slipped on a plug of tobacco embedded in the ice. Levi unfortunately never recovered from the fall and died at the Corner Brook hospital.

The increasing demand for lumber in the 1870s led to the building of a large sawmill on Mill Island in 1879. The mill was constructed by Nicholas Peters for the Udells from Harbour Grace. John and Francis Curtis bought the mill and set it up for pine, with Nicholas Peters as the timber surveyor and engineer, and Joseph Blackler from Twillingate as a sawyer. He moved to Wolf Cove, modern-day Springdale. Other mill employees were John Normore, John Green, Jesse Locke, John Snow and Adam Saunders.



View of Springdale in 1979. Photo courtesy Golda E. Burton.

George Clarke from Twillingate visited Wolf Cove with his stepbrother Edward Brown in 1879. He married Rosanna Smith of Twillingate and moved to Wolf Cove in 1882. He was the manager of the first general store. The Clarkes started their mill at Wolf Cove in 1891, a year after the mill on Mill Island burned down and led Frank Curtis to float his house to Pilley's Island and not return. They started a store and were the first merchants in town. Inders Brothers, and Saunders and Strong built smaller mills and started shipbuilding, and the Wells brothers operated a waterpowered mill. James and Edward Inder purchased a mill in 1894, subsequently lost in a fire but soon rebuilt.

The Reverend Mr. William Jennings visited Mill Island and Wolf Cove in 1879 when John and Susannah Normore, and Nicholas and Mary Peters had children baptized; in 1880, John and Sarah Curtis had a child baptized. The Little Bay Islands charge was responsible for the area until 1882 and Parson Pye from Little Bay visited Springdale once a month in the 1880s and 1890s. Nicholas and Mary Peters, Charles and Drisilla Newbury, and George and Fanny Green lived at Mill Pond in 1883, and Adam and Diana Saunders were at Wolf Cove. The growth of Hall's Bay around what is now Springdale was very



Salvation Army Citadel and Pentecostal Church, Springdale.

rapid. The 1884 population of 202 in 41 families comprised 111 Wesleyans, 53 Roman Catholics, 37 Church of England members, and one Presbyterian, and 37 Indians were listed. Five boats were built in the community, and 38 quintals of cod, four tierces of salmon, 162 barrels of herring and 19 barrels of caplin were landed.

Stephen Huxter arrived in 1885, and Nicholas Peters built a general store in 1889. The Grant, Hamilton, Butt and Williams families were living on the north side and later moved to Wolf Cove. Everyone left after the 1890 fire, but the next year Wolf Cove had 243 residents, mostly from Twillingate. Henry Wells, Edward Brett and Henry Holmes all moved to Wolf Cove in the 1890s.

Wolf Cove was renamed Springdale in 1897. The town's name comes from a number of springs in the valley, with Joseph Blackler credited with finding the first spring in 1880. Millville had been suggested as a town name but Springdale won out. The 1898 MacAlpine Directory lists several families, including Blackler, Butt, Clarke, Huxter, Oxford and Wells.

George Clarke, the owner of the last steam-operated sawmill in 1929, was a shipbuilder interested in pine for ship's masts and worked for two years in New York shipyards before returning to Springdale in 1910. In the seven years, 1908 to 1914, over two dozen 60- to 100-ton vessels were built in the Clarke yard and many others were repaired. He built 16 schooners, the largest being the



370-ton *Ruth Hickman* launched in 1916. The *Ruth Hickman* was en route to St. John's with a load of salt from Cadiz when she was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the First World War.

The Springdale log drive was a major spring event each year, and lumbering and logging were the main industries in Springdale in the 1900s. Frank Dove and George Warr Ltd. started a pitprop and pulpwood industry. Maxwell Goudie and the Hewletts were also involved, as were Bowring Brothers who cut pitprops for British mines during the the First World War. Reginald and Eric Warr cut pulpwood and pitprops in the 1930s and their mill employed 400 in the 1940s. Timothy Matthews had a small mill which operated for 18 years, and Bowaters started cutting in 1942.

Springdale residents were also engaged in mining which was not as important as logging and sawmilling. The Hall's Bay copper mine produced 240 tons of ore from 1880 to 1882, and in 1890, John Peyton from Twillingate opened a small mine. A 1904 forest fire destroyed most of the community but the Clarke Brothers mill was saved. The Strong mill closed in 1907, and those of George Clarke and Inder Brothers soon afterwards.

The Methodists started a larger church but it was destroyed by the 1904 fire when half completed. The minister had anticipated a bumper year for the community, as he wrote in the *Methodist Monthly Greetings*:

The season opened very favorably and we anticipated a very successful year. Judging from the signs of the times, it promised to be the best in the short history of our little town, business rushing, three sawmills operating daily and one night and day until Monday, August 29. We were called to pass through a fiery ordeal which completely changed the future.

The fire razed a large number of homes and businesses, but the community was rebuilt. The first school operated in 1890 with Barbara Small as the teacher. Clarke Brothers donated land for a new Methodist church and Nicholas Peters land for a new school. The two-room school was opened in 1905 and the church was dedicated on Christmas Day, 1906. The pulpit and pine pews were built by the Horwood Lumber Company and a new Estey organ came from Ayre and Sons. The Springdale charge under the Reverend Mr. H.M. Mosdell included Springdale, Boot Harbour, Shoal Arm and Little Bay. A new three-room school was built in the next decade.

The Salvation Army was established in Springdale in 1917, when Captain Forward held a meeting in Henry Oxford's workshop. Their first building was a log cabin in 1917 followed by a citadel started the next year, and they also built a three-room school in the west end and a two-room school in the east end. The Pentecostal Assembly,

which may have arrived with the miners, first in 1926 with Pastors Gillett, Mitchell and Williams was a very strong movement in the Green Bay area in 1935, when there were 554 members. By 1940 members ranked second to Grand Falls.

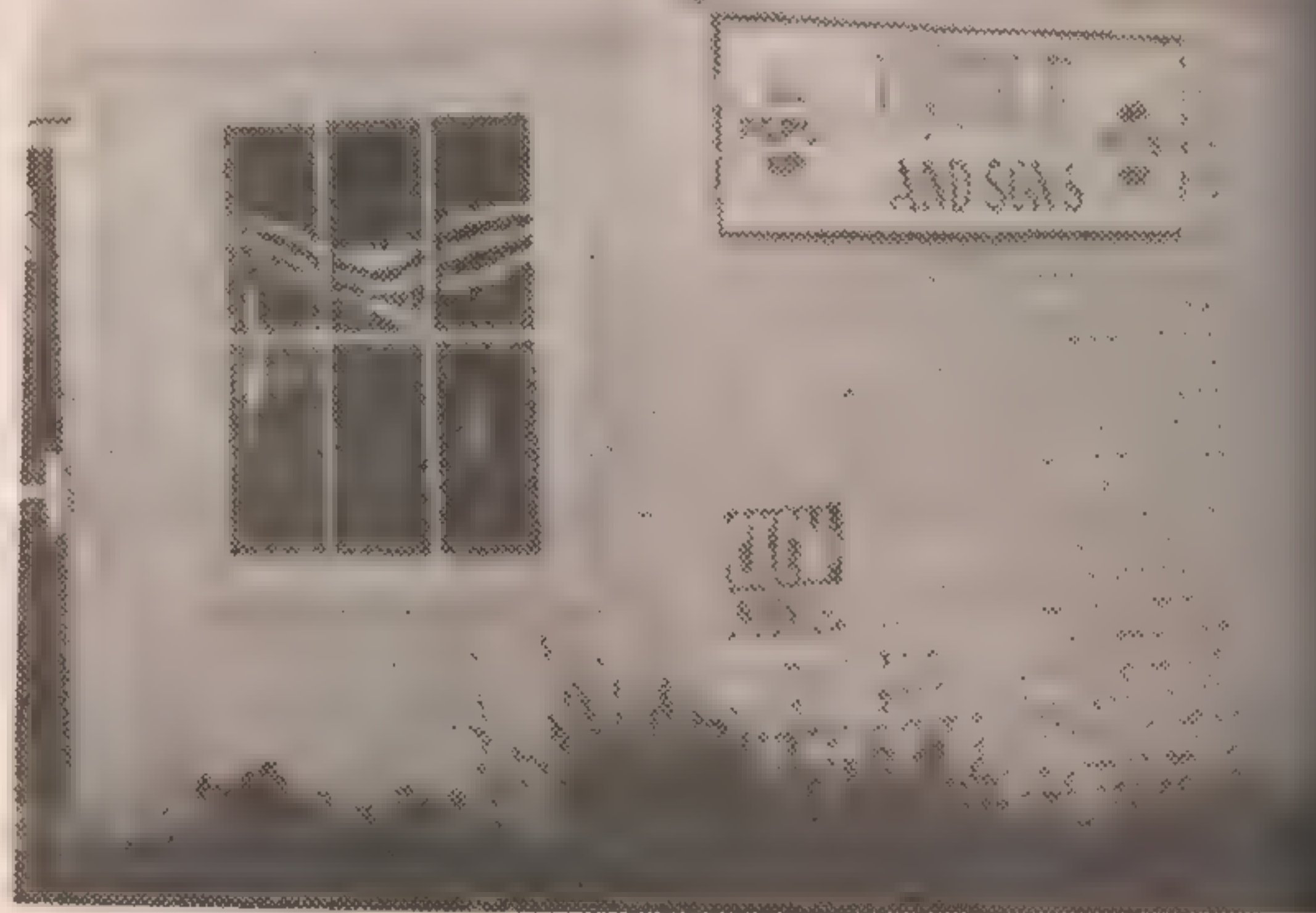
Jane Huxter operated the mail service until George Clarke built the first post office which operated until the late 1930s. Jane's daughter, Margaret, was the second postmistress. Kenneth Knight was the first postmaster in 1914 and retired in 1936 when his daughter, Margaret, took over. She was in charge of the mail for more than Mr. Knight. In winter the mail came from town Junction and later Badger. George Gillard and Llewellyn Peters were the local carriers. Llewellyn (Uncle Lon) Peters, one of Nicholas Peters' 14 children, was born on Mill Island. The family returned to Harbour Grace each year until Nicholas stayed to look after the store. Llewellyn was in charge of the mail run in Green and White Bay. Dog teams ran the mail service until snowmelt.

A herring fishery started around 1913—started to take the processed herring. In 1916, 300 men were engaged in the fishery and eight factories were in operation to pack mainly herring. The main herring firms were the Wellmans, Bannikins from Harbour Grace and the Gordon Pugh Company from Nova Scotia. Herring was salted round in barrels (scotch herring) and sold to the United States. Many fishermen sold their herring to American schooners at a better price than the packing industry to fold. In 1919, after herring prices fell, many fishermen, no schooners came and firms went bankrupt.

W.G. Whitehorne opened a general store in the town in 1917 and another in the centre in 1924. He also installed the local telephone system. Arch Locke and Sons was first established at Woodford's Cove in 1917 and moved to Springdale in 1931. His sons, Cyril and Arthur, took over the business.

By 1921, Springdale's population had increased to 154 mainly Methodist and Salvation Army. The Methodist school, by far the largest in the area, had three teachers with 155 pupils from Springdale and Hall's Bay communities. A schooner with eight men caught 300 quintals of cod off Labrador. The schooner accounted for 178 quintals of cod. The herring fishery was more important, with 738 barrels of herring landed—271 barrels sold as fresh herring and 467 barrels cured.

Four sawmills employed 85 people and cut 85,000, 2,200,000 ft. of spruce, 40,060 ft. of pine and railway ties.





United Church, Springdale

The residents owned 388 dogs and 71 horses, by far the highest number in the region. They also sold 71 furs worth \$1,119. George Warr opened a general store which was later taken over by his sons Reginald and Eric. In 1927, George Warr Ltd. started the Badger Springdale Rapid Transit Company as a bus service to the railroad with Reginald and Eric Warr as owners. The buses in summer and snowmobiles in winter actually left from South Brook until buses could use the road from Springdale. The first road ran between Springdale and Little Bay and in 1924, a road was started to South Brook. The first car was bought by Edward Brown for his son. It came by rail to Badger, was driven to South Brook and moved by barge down Hall's Bay to Springdale.

Micmac's Cove and Dock Point were Micmac Indian communities from the early 1880s. In 1921, only two Micmac families remained. There was a Roman Catholic priest at Dock Point and none of the three children was baptized. In 1920, 1,000 barrels of herring worth \$1,200 were stored. The last settler, Steve Stephenson, moved to Lake in 1952. Steve, who was a trapper, was known as a weatherman and very adept at forecasting snowfalls.

Little Cove was another Indian community dating from the 1880s. In 1921, it had a population of 83, and all but two of the residents were Roman Catholics. There was a teacher in the community but no school. One family was in lumbering and five were mining, and local fishermen caught just 50 quintals of cod. Logging was more important, and the residents had 127 dogs and a horse and cut 1,300 logs. They also sold five furs. By 1945, there were just two Church of England members.

In 1927, Mrs. Thomas Noble started Jonas Noble and Sons to sell ice cream, although they later packed rabbit and raised mink. The Nobles built a general store in 1935 and operated a sawmill in the 1940s, one of the first mills to cut for Newfoundland Hardwoods Company. In its best year, 1956, the Noble sawmill cut 500,000 ft. of hardwood and \$3,000 of softwood and employed 37. Another business, Wheelers Wholesale, started in the 1930s selling juke boxes and soft ice cream and operating a restaurant.

Fox ranching was begun by the Gillards and Grants in the 1920s and 1930s with as many as 20 ranchers. They sold to the Hudson's Bay Company and W.H. Ewing furriers in St. John's. Many switched to mink ranching in the 1940s and early 1950s. William Daley started mink ranching in 1942 and had as many as 250 animals until 1955. He opened a grocery store in 1942 and a hardware store in 1954.

In 1935, there were 824 residents. A regional library committee was started by Reuben Sparkes and Bert Inder. Hayward Clarke's old shop was rented for the library and Mrs. Gordon Smith became the first librarian in 1945. George Clarke formed a local library board and the library moved to another building, Frank Dove's old store, in 1947. This building was used until 1963 when the library moved to the town hall. Mrs. Smith remained as librarian until 1966.

George Warr had two sawmills in 1943 employing 300 people. The Warrs built a hardware store in the 1950s, followed by a supermarket and a drygoods store in 1965, which became Dominion Hardware in 1979.

In 1945, Springdale joined with South Brook to reach 1,000 residents and gain incorporation—it had its own council in 1961. Harvey Grant was the first mayor, and the other council members were deputy mayor R.W. Warr, Stewart Whitehorne, Jonas Noble, Frank Huxter, Fred Jenkins, and Ernest Winsor.

Dr. Lidstone came from Little Bay Islands in 1930 to become the first resident doctor—he was doctor until 1942. Mrs. Rita Manuel was the first nurse in 1944. Reginald Warr chaired the hospital committee in 1946, and a site was purchased from Mrs. Stewart Whitehorne in 1948. Nurses Gosse and Kearley arrived in January 1952. Dr. A. Alexander from England was the first superintendent with his sister Mary as a nurse for two years and Dr. D. W. Ingram came from Northern Ireland when the 41-bed Springdale Cottage Hospital opened in 1952.

Harold England from Little Bay started the Springdale Restaurant in 1948. A wholesale business was added in 1954 and the restaurant extension added a general store in 1959. A branch store was opened in the east end in 1963, followed by a wholesale business. Timothy and Ford Hewlett moved to Springdale in 1955 and took over the old barber shop. T.J. Hewlett and Sons began as a dealership for power saws which became a hardware store in 1956. Ford, who was born in 1923, was managing director, while Timothy remained president. Hewletts also undertook construction and pulpwood contracts for the A.N.D. Company. The various businesses came under the Hewlett Group Limited in 1973. Ford Hewlett was a director, and later became one of four governors of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council. He died in 1982.

Pelley Enterprises Ltd. was started in 1952 by the Pelleys from Rattling Brook—construction and air services were added later. The 82-ft., 120-ton *Sister Alex* was launched at Pelley Enterprises shipyard on March 4, 1969, with Lloyd Wiseman of Lushes Bight as captain. It went to the seal front and brought back 1,250 seals. The



first steel longliner was built by Cyril Pelley in 1980.

The Springdale Co-operative started on February 10, 1959, with George Rideout as the first president, and its first store opened in 1960. The Springdale Consumers Co-operative Society Ltd. continued to operate for a number of years. Green Bay Wholesalers opened in 1961 with Jerry Brett as manager.

A new United church designed by Frank Arnold of Glovertown was started in 1954 and dedicated in 1958. The Reverend Mr. Clayton Parsons was the longest-serving minister of Grace United Church. Teachers at the first Pentecostal school in 1956 were Arch Callahan, Olive Weir and Muriel Lush. A new Pentecostal church was built on Main Street in 1958, and the old church became a school with Arch Callahan as principal. A second storey was added to the Pentecostal Central High School in 1968, when it had 176 Grades 7-11 pupils, and the new two-school complex started in 1980. A new Salvation Army school was built in the east end in the 1960s, and a new citadel completed the next year. The Salvation Army and United Church elementary schools amalgamated in 1967. The Springdale Adult Education Centre was proposed in October, 1965, with Roger Simmons as co-ordinator, and opened a year later.

In 1960, Grant Collegiate, named after the first mayor, was started and completed in 1961 with William Moulton as principal. Harvey Grant was born three miles west of Springdale in 1893, the son of George W. Grant, who arrived from Nova Scotia in 1880, and Sarah Grant (nee Barnes) of Moreton's Harbour. Harvey had a fox and mink ranch, and was a lumberman until his retirement in 1965. Grant Collegiate had the first French language lab in a Newfoundland school, administered by Mrs. L. Aitken. This school and St. Stephen's Primary in Stephenville were the only Newfoundland schools listed among the 65 best schools in Canada in 1969.

The new swimming pool with financial help from the provincial government and Brinex opened July 11, 1967. The Chamber of Commerce was formed in 1963, and a recreation centre was started in 1965 and the stadium built in 1972, followed by a new municipal building. The first edition of the *Springdale News* was published on April 1, 1965, with Mrs. E. Williamson as editor, and later became the *Green Bay Daily News* published by Fran-

cis Hull until the paper was sold to Robinson-Blackmore and became the *nor'wester*.

Tuna fishing was particularly successful in 1967 when several boats operated out of Springdale and other Hall's Bay communities. The largest tuna was an 840-pounder landed by Ford Tucker aboard the Brinex boat *Elsie G.* on September 30. The community became well-known all around Canada when five humpback whales and a female narwhal were trapped in ice off Springdale in March 1969. They even made the pages of *Reader's Digest*. One humpback died but the others were named Captain Hook, Greeny, Spotty, and The Fella, with the narwhal named Springy. The ice was cleared by the icebreaker *Labrador* and the five whales escaped in mid-April.

The hospital was extended in 1969 to increase lab facilities, and add wards, offices and rooms. Hospital administration was taken over by a local board in 1975 when the number of beds was reduced to 25. Major surgery was re-introduced in 1978, and the first homecare program outside St. John's was started and extended to include homemaker services for senior citizens in 1979. Valley Vista Senior Citizens Complex opened in 1977 with 26 of the 76 beds for infirmary (non-ambulatory) patients. The board amalgamated with that of Springdale Hospital in 1979 under the chairmanship of Ed Smith.

The main employment in the 1970s was in services (hospital, vocational school and school boards), forestry trade and transportation, communications and utilities. The local schools had 1,252 pupils and the vocational school 209 in 1975. Only 15 households were involved in the fishery. An airstrip was completed in 1972, seven miles to the west, and a heliport proposed in 1982. There are three large-scale commercial farms and eight small scale farms.

In 1986, the census listed Springdale as having 3,555 residents. Most men are employed in mining, trade, construction, forestry and fishing, and manufacturing, or in local business. Women work in clerical, service, health sales and teaching occupations. More than half the town's families are employed in the service and trade sectors reflecting Springdale's importance as a regional centre. The town has two high schools and four elementary schools, five doctors and two dentists.

Recent developments in the business sector have yet to bear fruit. Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd. planted 400,000 jack pines in the Hall's Bay area in 1987. They should produce three times the volume of spruce timber in the same time period. A site at the southern end of Hall's Bay has been identified as a possible offshore concrete oil platform construction site because of the high quality aggregate available.



The outdoor swimming pool, Springdale.

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St. Patrick's

Although Springdale is the major community on the north side of Hall's Bay, there are a number of other communities, both existing and abandoned, that appeared in early census reports. Most were settled when mining started at Little Bay and other sites in Green Bay. Fluctuations in population were the result of changes in mining activity and relocation to Springdale or other communities under the 1950s government resettlement program.

Family tradition says Michael Bouzane, the younger son of landowners 30 miles north of Paris, France, ran away to sea and settled in Western Bay around 1850. Michael Boozan is listed as a fisherman at Western Bay in 1871. In 1878, James, Thomas and Richard Bouzane moved with their mother, Ellen, to St. Patrick's and worked in the Little Bay mine.

The community was settled largely by Roman Catholics working in the Little Bay mine, but population figures didn't appear in the 1800s—the community was probably included in Hall's Bay. William Joy and Richard Bouzane were the local mail carriers in the early 1900s, which suggests a settlement of more than 100 residents. In 1911, the population of 140 included three miners and two merchants, and a large church had been built. Only one miner remained by 1921 when the population had increased to 160.

William (Bill) Hayes is a St. Patrick's resident who prospected for Father Sheen's gold. He relates how Father Sheen was travelling with a Mr. Maddis from Port's Cove to Tilt Cove and stayed overnight at a spot where they made a fire. A rock was hurting Father Sheen's back so he shoved it in his pocket. In the morning they continued on to Tilt Cove, and Father Sheen forgot about the rock. Years later, he was stationed at Beachman's Cove and landed on Handy Harbour Island where many Hall's Bay residents had their summer homes. When talk turned to mining Father Sheen took a rock from his overcoat pocket and discovered it was gold. So Bill went to look for gold on Dr. Snelgrove's but found only granite in the area.

The closure of mines and poor fisheries reduced the population to 102 in 1945. All but two were Roman Catholics. Fishing was virtually non-existent as St. Patrick's had only one motorboat and one herring net indicates. Improvement in the fishery and a reactivation of logging brought an influx of new and returning families in the 1960s. The 1976 population was 197, but the community has lost some families in the last decade.



St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church

The adjoining community of Coffee Cove was settled after St. Patrick's, probably in the early 1900s, by a Colbourne family who named it Colbourne's Cove. The name change to Coffee Cove occurred when local residents wanted a change—it was provided by a government official in St. John's. Three of the seven families were Colbournes from Twillingate, while the Warren and Baker families arrived from the Grey Islands. At least two more families moved into the community when the Little Bay mine was operating.

Fishing and logging have always been important in Coffee Cove, which lies at the end of a short road branching off the Shoal Arm road leading to the Little Bay Islands ferry terminal. In 1945, the population was 33, of whom 22 were Church of England, 10 Roman Catholic and one Salvation Army. The nearest church was at Indian Bight (Little Bay) a mile away.



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Catholic graveyard, St. Patrick's

Shoal Arm

The first mention of the community was in 1878 when B.T. Bowles moved to Shoal Arm, but the community appears first in the 1921 census. It may, however, have been listed earlier as Hall's Bay Point. This settlement had an 1884 population of 28 in six Wesleyan families. Three schooners went to Labrador, and inshore fishermen landed 420 quintals of cod and 20 barrels of caplin. The 11 children were not in school.

Shoal Arm may also have been referred to as Little Ward's Harbour later. This community had a 1901 population of 173 in 33 mainly Methodist and Salvation Army families. A third of their 65 children attended two schools. The Salvation Army school opened in 1910 with Captain Cooper in charge of 14 pupils. Captain Day had 15 pupils in 1911 and 1912. Lieutenant Small had 20 pupils in 1913, as did Lieutenant Porter in 1914.

William Simms was a mail carrier in the early 1900s. The community had two farmers and seven miners, but few fishermen. A small lobster factory was operating, and 221 acres were farmed. The closure of the Little Bay mine and associated construction and transportation work led to the emigration of many families in the early 1900s.

In 1921, Shoal Arm had 84 residents in 19 Methodist, Church of England and Salvation Army families. It remained a small but active community with a Methodist church, a clergyman, a merchant, a farmer, two mechanics, three miners and 14 fisherman-farmers. Residents owned 66 dogs and five horses for woods work and picked 602 gallons of berries. By 1945, the population had dropped to 36. With no mining in the area, many fami-



The ferry landing at Shoal Arm

lies had left and fishermen operated just two motorboats, two dories, and two herring seines. The reopening of the Little Bay mine did not revitalize Shoal Arm which no longer exists. Fry's Beach, Beaver Cove and Woodford Cove were other communities listed in the 1921 census.

The total population for the communities from north of Springdale to Shoal Arm was 175 in 1981, and local employment was largely in the fishery. The area's population increased to 329 by 1986. There are no longer any houses in Shoal Arm which serves as the mainland terminal for the Little Bay Islands ferry, but the old mine remains very much in evidence with old ruins, wind-blown tailings and wharf stumps.

Little Bay

The first residents of Little Bay Mines arrived in 1878 and a Methodist church was built in the main community. Roman Catholic and Church of England churches were built on a hill overlooking the harbor, and the Salvation Army built a citadel on a float. The Little Bay Methodist charge was established under the Reverend Mr. J.W. Vickers in 1883—he covered Southern Arm, Woodford's Cove, Boot Harbour and Hall's Bay.

In 1884, the mine had attracted a population of 1,538 in 286 families from all over Newfoundland and even farther afield. The community had 252 miners, two clergy-



The old mine near Little Bay

men, a doctor, 10 merchants, 27 clerks, eight farmers, 55 mechanics, eight lumbermen, and 29 fishermen. Roman Catholics, Wesleyans and Presbyterians had churches, and there were three schools, with just 179 of the 696 children in school. Two small schooners went to Labrador, and 227 quintals of cod, 36 barrels of herring and 38 barrels of caplin were caught inshore. By 1891 the population peaked at 2,116.

The Little Bay mine was described by the Reverend Moses Harvey in 1874:

What a sight to gaze upon here, simply a great cliff of copper ore that we are looking at from 25 or 30 feet in height, and an undetermined length in thickness...we are told that the ore is found 40 feet back from the brow of the cliff.

Copper ore was loaded onto steamers at Otter Tickle on the other side of the Little Bay peninsula. Little Bay mine shipped 10,000 tons of high-grade copper ore to Swansea, Wales, in its first five months of operation. Mining activity declined in the late 1890s and many families left when the mine closed in 1893. By 1901, the population had dipped to 687. Many Little Bay fishermen summered at Handy Harbour, White Bay, and probably landed fish there which would explain the low landings at Little Bay. As much as 453 acres were farmed, with 702 lbs. of wool and 1,430 lbs. of butter produced.

The first post and telegraph office for the north side of Hall's Bay was in Little Bay in the early 1900s. By 1911, after the mine closed, only 247 residents remained, among them 11 miners and five merchants. More families left in the next decade. In 1921, there were just 134 residents and a schooner went to Labrador and brought back 257 quintals of cod. Just 112 quintals of cod were landed by inshore fishermen who turned to woods work in the winter months.

The community continued to lose families in the next three decades, and by 1945, only 64 residents remained. The reopening of the mine in 1959 reversed this trend. Atlantic Coast Copper employed up to 200 men until operations again ceased in 1968. The first community council was formed in 1966. A joint service arrangement combined the three-room Roman Catholic and two-room amalgamated schools in September 1967. A high school in the community later closed as families left after the mine closure.

By 1981, there were 350 residents with mining, construction and the service sector providing most work, but there were a few fishermen. The lack of employment



St. Paul's United Church, Little Bay

opportunities reduced the population to 202 in 1986. Little Bay was hit by a flood on July 13, 1988, almost washing out the highway into the community and causing many basements to be flooded and filled with mud.

Beachside (Wild Bight)

Wild Bite, as it appeared in the 1857 census, was one of the earliest places to be settled on the north side of Hall's Bay. It began as a fishing community and had 16 residents in three Wesleyan and Church of England families in 1857, when their three boats brought a catch of 270 quintals of cod, 18 barrels of herring and 17 seals. By 1884, there was a Wesleyan church and a school. Lumbering and fishing became more important after the closure of the Little Bay mine in 1905.

There was a small increase to 75 mainly Methodist residents in 1921, and the Methodist school now had 15 pupils. One schooner went to Labrador for 675 quintals of cod, and inshore fishermen caught just 336 quintals of cod. The local sawmill cut 700 logs, spruce, pine, juniper, fir and other species, plus a number of wharf-sticks.

By 1945, 57 of the 80 residents were Pentecostals who built the last church to be constructed in the community. There was very little mining in the region, but fishing, logging and farming were all mainstays.

The Centennial Park opened on August 23, 1967, which made the community (pop. 250 and renamed Beachside) the smallest in Newfoundland to have a Canadian centennial project. In 1971, Wild Bight had a population of



A view of Beachside

275, and there was an elementary school, but it was difficult keeping teachers for more than a year or two. By 1986, there were 320 residents and younger families left in search of work. This number has dropped dramatically in the last two years as more families leave the community with the declining inshore fishery.

Roast Moose with Garlic

Serves 6

- 1 4-lb. moose roast
- 4-6 cloves fresh garlic, quartered lengthwise
- 1 large onion, sliced
- 2 stalks celery, chopped
- 4 carrots, sliced
- 1 medium turnip, sliced
- 4 large potatoes, quartered
- 1 tsp. fresh tarragon
- 1 beef bouillon cube

1 cup boiling water

With a long, thin knife make cuts about 1½ to 2 inches deep at uniform intervals on all sides of the roast. Make about 20 cuts in all. Using the knife blade as a guide, insert the slivers of garlic, making sure they are completely hidden. Brown the roast on all sides in salt pork fat or oil. Place in a

roaster and add the vegetables and tarragon. Dissolve the bouillon in water and add it to the mixture. Roast at 325 degrees for about 2 hours, or until the moose is tender. Remove the roast and vegetables and thicken the gravy with cornstarch or flour. Season to taste with salt and pepper. The meat is best served in very thin slices.

Little Bay Islands

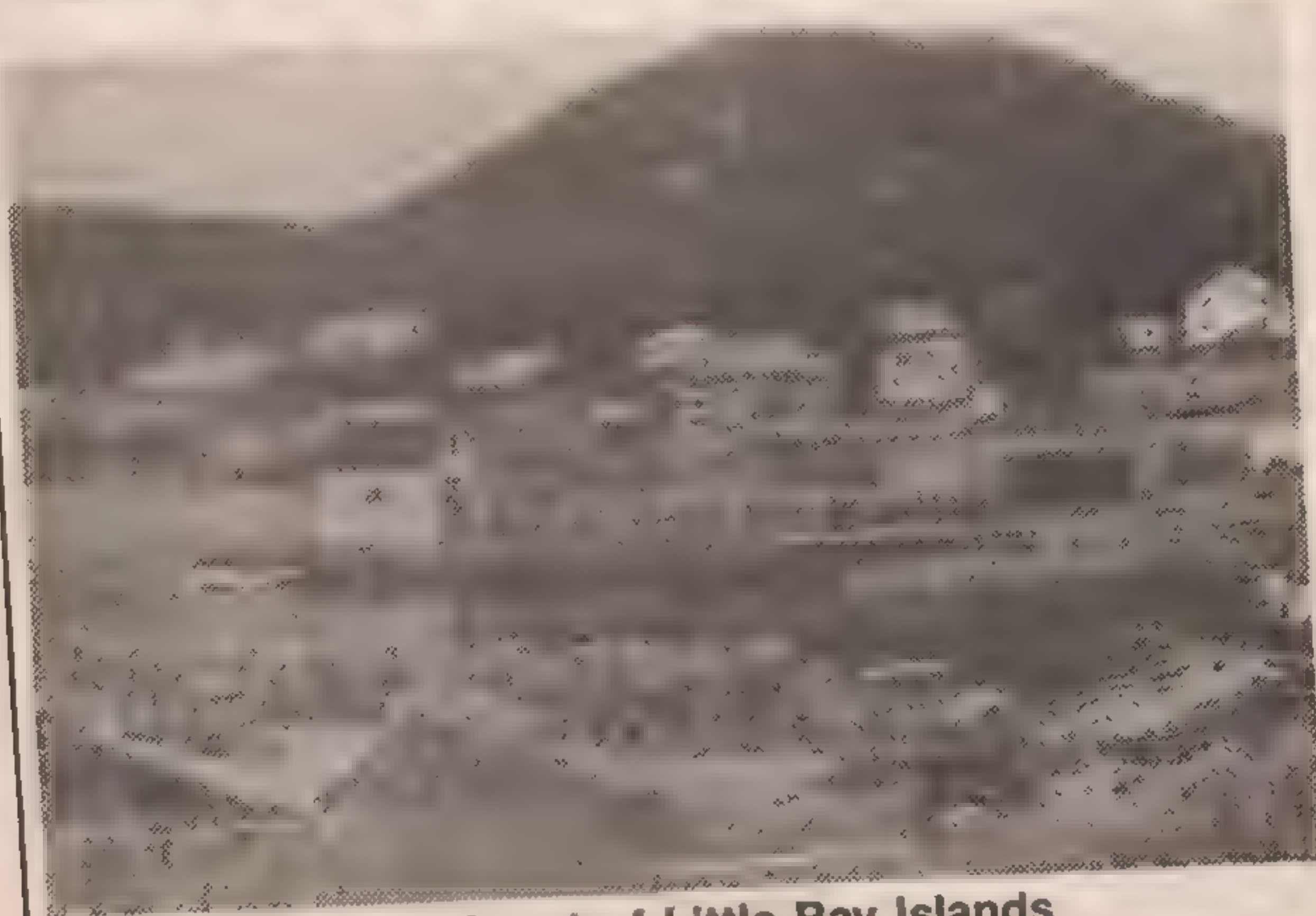
Little Bay Island, the only island of any size in the group of islands at the entrance to Hall's Bay, is about four square miles, just over two miles in length and just over a mile in width. The island is hilly and has little pastureland. Not much is known about its early settlement, but a Mr. Budgell arrived around 1825 and probably left for Pilley's Island soon afterwards.

In the early 1830s, John Campbell arrived from St. John's at Campbell's Point. He had been advised to settle by a trader named Knight who had had schooners built at Hall's Bay. Campbell built the first schooner and later operated the first post office. His sons, Alvin and Peter, emigrated to the U.S. Another son, Daniel, died, and his widow married William Wiseman, who was in Little Bay Islands by 1844. A daughter married Richard Anstey and another married a Peck from St. John's. The only remaining Campbells are Daniel's grandsons, Daniel and Esau, now living in Robert's Arm.

By 1845, there were 21 residents in three fishing families. Family tradition says John Wellman, from Twillingate, settled at Wellman's Bight, Little Bay Islands, in 1847—John Wil(l)man is certainly listed for Little Bay Islands in 1847. His sons settled at Port Anson, Wellman's Cove and Springdale. William Richmond arrived around 1847 from Herring Neck.

Large numbers of early residents came from Twillingate, Herring Neck and Tizzard's Harbour in the 1850s and 1860s. Philip Wiseman and William Mursell came from Herring Neck and settled at Mursell's Cove in 1851. This provided all the characters for an old ditty that went: "A wise man, a well man, a rich man (Richmond), and a camel (Campbell) to carry them all". The ditty is still remembered by those who refer to a hill in the community as Camel's Hill.

George Mitchell arrived from Herring Neck around 1850, as did Thomas Tuffin and James Wiseman. George Tucker came from Indian Burying Ground 15 miles to the north around the same time. William Anstey came from Twillingate in 1851 or 1852, when John Locke arrived from Tizzard's Harbour. George Grimes came from Herring Neck in 1854. William Strong, Joseph Oxford and George Janes arrived from Twillingate in 1857, and Frederick Roberts, from Seal Bay Head, Twillingate, moved to Little Bay Islands in 1859. William Anstey and John Locke from Tizzard's Harbour settled at Anstey's Cove, and John Marshall and Jerry Roberts from Twillingate settled Ben Batt's Cove in 1854.



A view of part of Little Bay Islands



The Strong house, Little Bay Islands

George Oxford left Twillingate for Little Bay in 1857, as did Robert Hull, John Compton and Hibbs. This influx of families raised the 1857 population to 128. Isaac Weir, Thomas Penney and Charles H. were the first families at Northern Harbour, and sometime in the late 1860s.

Quinton's Cove was a small community with a population of 27. Ben Batt's Cove was even smaller, with 21 in 1884.

A merchant, Philip Wiseman, built the schooner *Mayflower* in Mursell's Cove in 1856 and sent it to the fishery. Many residents traded with the *Mayflower* from Twillingate—their schooner anchored in Mursell's Cove and Southern Harbour to pick up fish. The schooner landed 1,830 quintals of cod, 92 barrels of herring, 105 gallons of cod oil and 105 seals. The 57-ton schooner *Mayflower* captained by George Jones was the first schooner in Labrador in 1859 two years before William Mursell built his schooner. There was a mackerel fishery for a time in the 1860s.

The first store was opened by a Mr. Mack on Little Bay Island, but the island's main business was started by Joseph and James Strong in 1870—the first general store was where their sawmill was later built. Joseph started his own supply business on Mack's Island. James stayed to run the original business. Richard Anstey had a business on Bungalow Point and Alvin Anstey had another. In 1889, all four merged to form the Little Bay Islands Packing Company which supplied fish and Labrador fisheries, sent a trader to the French and canned lobsters. Richard Mursell and James Anstey split off to form Strong and Mursell, which later became James Strong Limited in 1923. The company had a large mill at Middle Arm, Green Bay, and a seal pelts. The Strong family operated as merchants in the area from the early days of settlement. The schooner, the 139-ton *James Strong*, was built in 1889. Everybody fished for Strongs which was a very important company for all of Hall's Bay. Families from all the islands would visit and bring fish. A Scot name also had a supply business in the 1880s, and The Strong family had a small business.

The first Wesleyan church, a log cabin, was built between Northern and Southern Harbours in 1866. The first minister was the Reverend Mr. F. Scott in 1866. The Reverend Mr. Duke and others probably visited.

Herring Neck before that. The Wesleyans by the church around 1857 for children from the islands plus Mursell's Cove and Western Cove. Mr. C. Myers was stationed at Little Bay in 1874, and he covered the whole area from the Little Bay Islands. The first teacher listed at a new school was L. Picott from 1873 to 1876. A school was later built at Wellman's Bight.

Mursell built the first cod trap in 1880, and soon followed. By 1884, the population had risen to 141, mainly because of successful Labrador and shore fisheries. There was a Wesleyan church and school, but only 141 children were in school. As many as 1,410 quintals of cod and small fish were landed by inshore fishermen in 1900. Lobsters were so common in the early days they were fed to pigs, and from 1915 to 1920, herring was important.

The Salvation Army arrived around 1897 with Captain [unclear] as the first officer. A citadel was built at [unclear]'s Cove and a new one was built on Camel's Hill in 1922. The name of Sulian's Cove came from the first resident, a Micmac Indian named Sulian. There were certainly Beothuks in the area before that. There were two denominations, Salvation Army and Methodist, but just one school for a while. Gladys Penney was there as a different teacher each year. The Salvation Army school opened in Sulian's Cove in 1911 with Captain Lewis in charge of 12 pupils. Captain Cooper had 12 pupils the next year and Bessie Way had 10 in 1913. The Methodists opened their third school in 1913, and there was a school on Sulian's Cove Road, where the Salvation Army built its second school in 1927.

The main community of Little Bay Islands had 331 residents in 1921, when the Methodist school had two teachers and 65 pupils. The Labrador fishery brought back 5,600 quintals of cod, and the shore fishery was extremely successful with 447 quintals of cod, 100 tierces of salmon, 4,455 barrels of herring and 1,000 seals

landed—the \$69,771 worth was by far the highest total for the region.

Quinton's Cove (pop. 21) was still in existence in 1921 when 386 quintals of cod were landed, and a lobster factory packed 29 cases. Northern Harbour had 24 residents, and fishermen landed 671 quintals of cod worth \$5,294. The families also worked in the woods in winter. Sulian's Cove, which by now had become known as St. Julian's, had a population of 98, and there was a Salvation Army citadel and a Methodist school with 25 pupils. Fishermen landed 604 quintals of cod and used 51 dogs for woods work. Western Cove had 13 residents in two Salvation Army families who fished and worked in the woods.

In 1941, 17 schooners brought back 12,000 quintals of cod, which enabled the population of Little Bay Islands to reach its peak in 1945, at 550, with everyone involved in the various fisheries. Gladys Penney of Valley Vista recalls there were quite a number of stores then compared to only two today. People built schooners and boats, and there are still plenty of carpenters living on Little Bay Islands. The decline in the fishery and the loss of many residents to work elsewhere brought the population down to 407 in 1981. Families fished and trapped, and others worked in transportation and in the processing sector. The islands retained one high school and one elementary school. By 1986, there were 10 more families but, with the departure of many young people to jobs elsewhere, the population had dropped to 376.

All denominations send their children to a central school, but finding teachers has always been a problem. H.L. Strong Academy opened in November 1983—it was named for the owner of the land on which it was built who died in 1977. S.T. Jones took over Strong's business and operated a crab factory with Mr. Morey as manager. *Green Bay Transport No. 1*, which had been operating in Quebec and New Brunswick, started service as the ferry to and from Shoal Arm in 1980. It is now the St. Brendan's ferry and was replaced by the *Inch of Arran*, and the service now is operated by the provincial department of transportation.

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the area today

Triton

Minding the store and the town

Winston Woodford, 44, who was born in Lewisporte, owns and operates a supermarket in Triton. His first time in Triton was as a teacher for two years when the two-room school was in Card's Harbour. At that time he taught pupils all the way from Grades 6-9.

"That helps explain why teachers moved around a lot, and I was no exception," Winston reflects. "After teaching, I went to work with Steers and R.W. Mangold in Lewisporte, Hewletts in Springdale, and then Lewisporte Wholesalers for 11 years before returning to Triton when I decided to branch out on my own eight years ago."

He is also mayor of Triton (pop. 1,253) which has a very high employment rate thanks to the local fishplant. It's Winston's second stint on the council, but his first as mayor.

"I find there are more things to do now than when I was a councillor 11 years ago," Winston admits. "Twice as many people ran as there were council positions which is a good sign. The Triton fishplant is a real boost to the local economy, especially since FPI took over and provided access to distant fish supplies when the local fishery is poor. Our tax base is quite good, and we have excellent volunteers in Triton—the fire department and town am-



Winston Woodford

Photo courtesy Winston Woodford

balance service are run by volunteers. And over \$10,000 was raised for recreation on the town's civic holiday."

The biggest project the council is handling is the fourth stage of the sewer system with tenders now being awarded. Everyone in Triton already has water, so this is the last big phase. Putting in services has been very costly because most of the community lies on bedrock that has to be drilled and blasted.

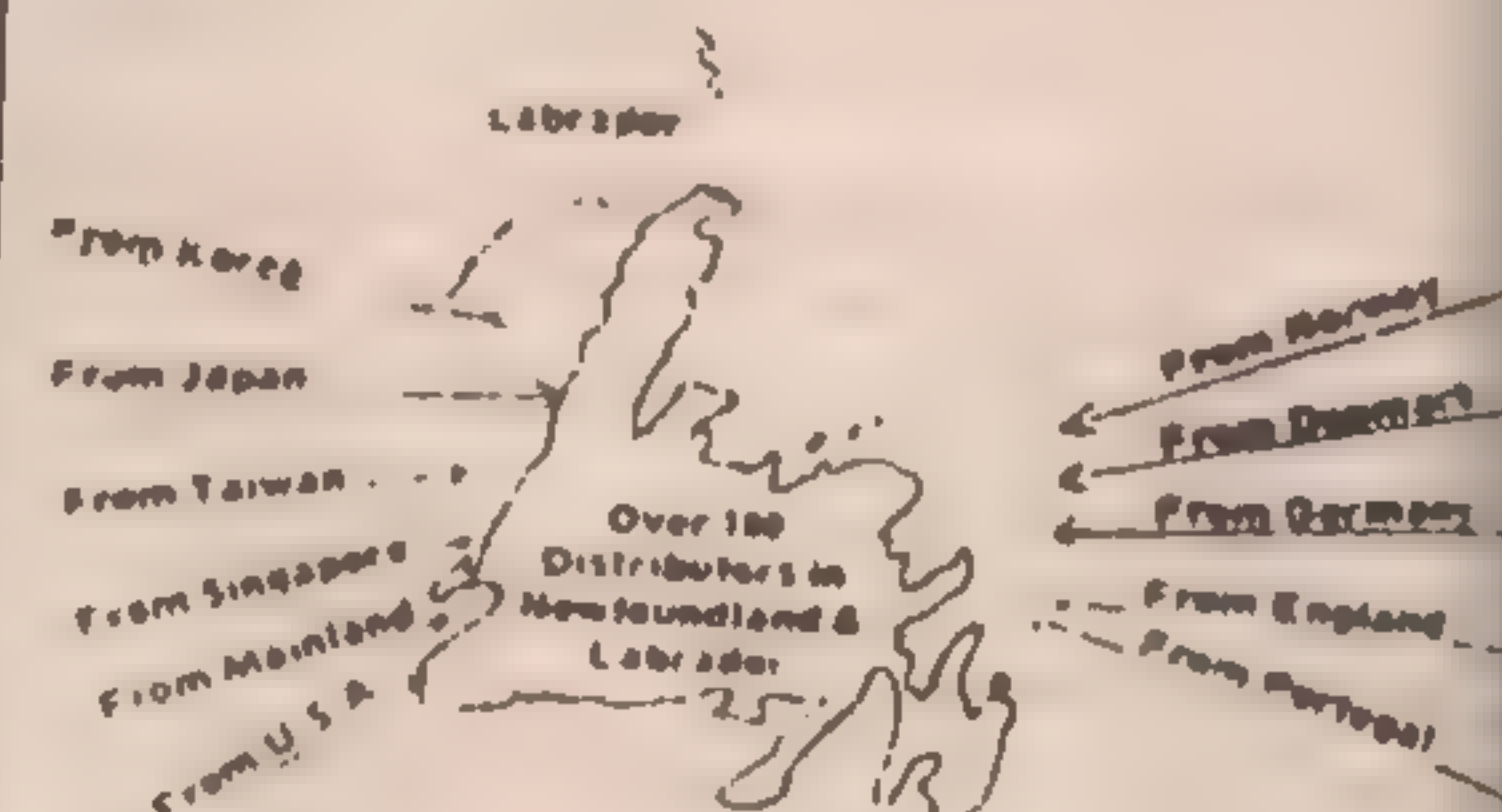
Triton has a student summer work program every year and the recreation committee looks after children's and handicapped programs under government funding. Many young people have to leave to find work or further their education, but some boys still

want to fish and other young people find work at the fishplant.

"Fishermen go to Labrador after the caplin season ends in mid July, and several take their families," Winston explains. "That's much like the old days of the Labrador fishery, and more women are getting involved in the fishery now. The second income makes a big difference, and you can easily tell when the fishery is down."

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is the biggest sport for men and women taking and ball hockey is the two attraction. Winter have lately received more attention.

"The lack of a rink means anyone playing ice hockey has to go to Springdale," Winston notes. "That'll be the case until we can build a rink with a natural ice surface in one community to serve all the others on the south-side of Hall's Bay."

Winston's other role as a businessman has the help of his family. Winston, his wife, Yvonne, and their oldest son, Rodney, work in the store together with



several local employees. Vaughan, 19, works with a woods firm in Roddickton, and their daugh-

ter, Shelley, is a nurse at the Grace Hospital in St. John's. Yvonne is from Triton, and the supermarket was a chance for her to return home.

"I had talked to Edgar F. Roberts about buying his business, and I'm pleased with how things have gone," Winston says. "Most of our customers are local residents, but I expect to see more tourist business from promotion of the Beothuk trail and upgrading of the campground in Robert's Arm. I use a number of wholesalers, and competition among them makes retail prices as good as you'll find anywhere."



An important role in the local economy

Leo Sweeney lives in Springdale but he's worked at the Triton fishplant for eight years. Leo was with Triton Seafoods Limited before Fishery Products International (FPI) took over in February 1986. Leo is the comptroller now, and deals with all aspects of the plant's operation. The Triton plant is the area's major employer.

"There can be as many as 300 people working here when we're on full production with double shifts, and 400 when we're handling caplin," Leo explains. "The caplin fishery was excellent this year, one of the best I've seen. Some is landed by seiner and the rest is trucked in. The caplin was between 50 and 60 per cent female and comes to us mostly hand-picked. Every member of a fishing family is involved in picking out the females to get a better price. We take it 24 hours a day and it's been one of the few bright spots for local fishermen."

The nearest groundfish plant is the National Sea Products plant at La Scie, and there are FPI plants at Port au Choix and St. Anthony. The Triton plant hasn't had to close because of market conditions.

"We operate year round with groundfish from January to Au-



FPI plant, Triton East

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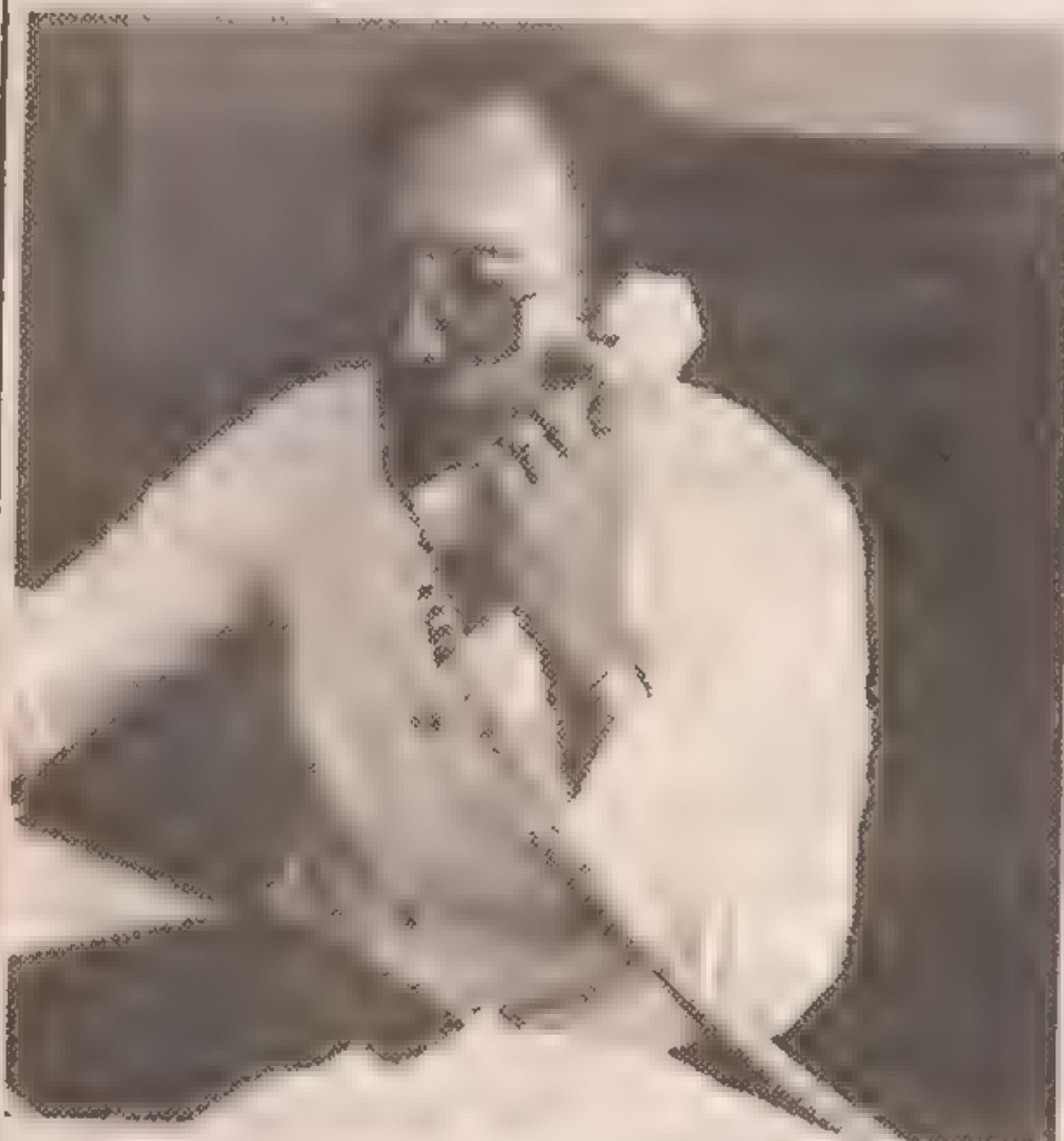
gust, plus herring and mackerel. We've done squid in the past, but there was just a small sign of it this year," Leo reports. "We have five skinning lines, three machine-cutting lines and two hand-filleting lines.

"Our plant workers come from South Brook to Brighton. A lot of the people are the same as when the plant opened. We do see new faces when the caplin fishery is on, and this summer we packaged shrimp for Port au Choix. We don't process crab, but we collect it for the S.T. Jones plant on Little Bay Islands and ship to other plants. We're still taking crab, but there are lots of soft shells this summer."

The inshore fishery has not been as good as last year, but quite a few fishermen went to Labrador after the caplin fishery. FPI buys groundfish from Little Bay Islands, Beaumont and Harry's Harbour using collector boats to bring it to the Triton plant. The season stretches from June to November so none of the fishermen and workers go logging.

The Triton plant handles all groundfish species, although cod is by far the most important. On the day we visit, five Day and Ross freezer trucks are taking out cod for the U.S. market. It takes just over two days to get down to the Boston market which means a week's return trip for the drivers.

"We handle a limited amount of flounder and some ocean perch and catfish, but our main ground-



Wilson Fudge, plant manager, Triton.
Photo courtesy Jim Winter, FPI.



Fillets being prepared for packing at the FPI plant in Triton.
Photo courtesy Jim Winter, FPI.



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species are cod and turbot in nets and blocks," Leo notes. Any halibut caught around here would be sold locally by the fishermen. There's some concern about the flounder stocks, although any cutback wouldn't affect us because cod is our main species. We get blackback with

the turbot in July-September, but it's mainly a bycatch although flounder was a big item last September. Redfish turns up on trawlers in July and August but it's not a big item and it requires a special setup."

Mackerel came in a month early this summer, arriving in July

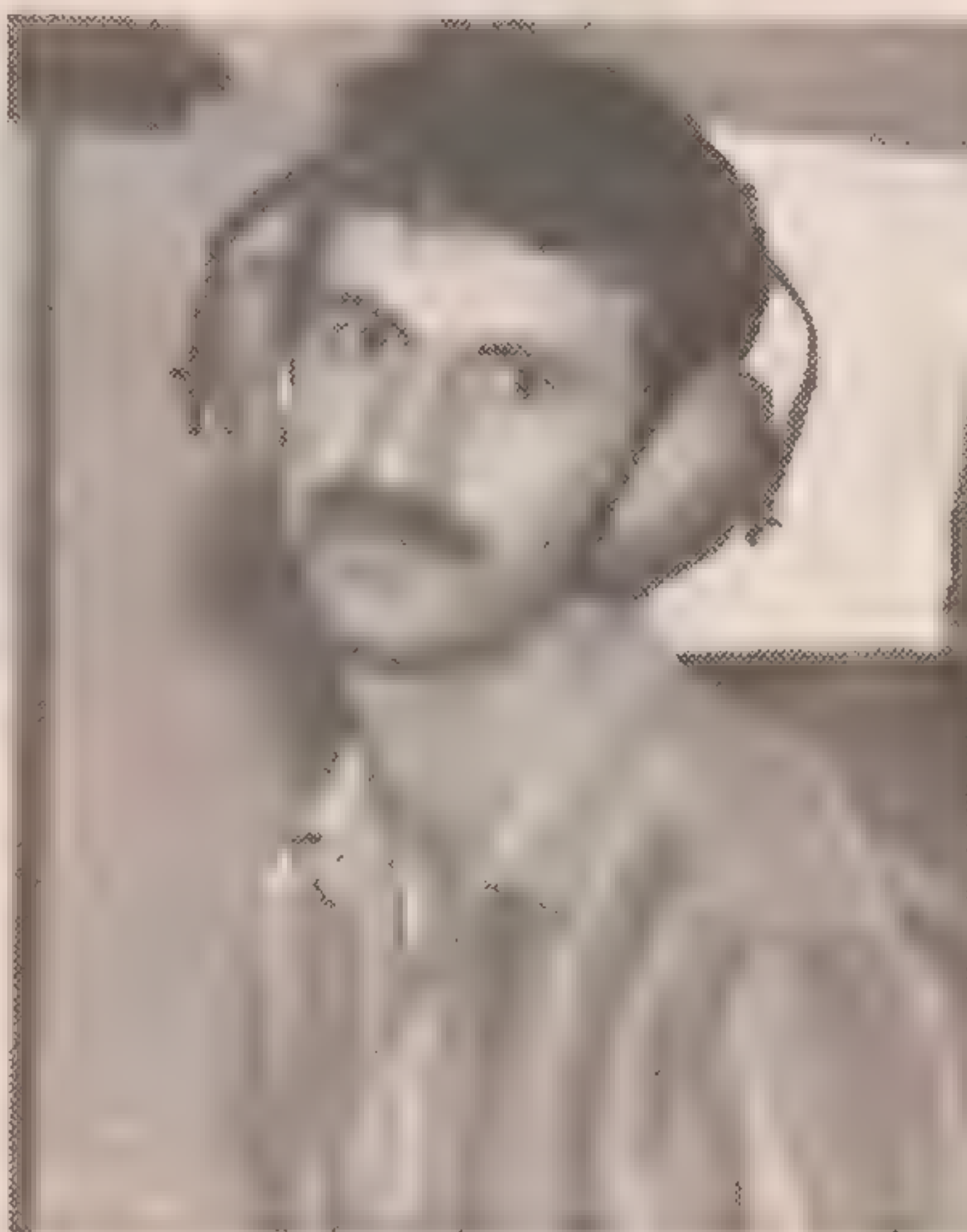
instead of August, and with no squid and few herring the plant may not be as busy this winter. The plant will, however, remain an important part of the local economy, providing hundreds of jobs for both men and women in an area that offers few alternatives.

...and it comes out here!

Approaching Triton from Pile's Island we spy a sawdust pile on the slopes above the left side of the road opposite the Triton Marine Service Centre. Later we return to the spot and drive up a short driveway to the source of the sawdust, the Stanley Roberts and Sons Ltd. sawmill.

Hank Roberts, 28, is in charge of the operation and he takes a short break from operating the circular saw to tell us about the business.

"The Roberts families have been in Triton quite a while and it's a very common name here," Hank says. "My grandfather's name was Stanley and he owned a store which burned down later. My family also owns a grocery store and garage, while many other businesses are owned by relatives. I've been working here since I finished school, but I actually started with Dad at the age of 13 and there was a sawmill here before that."



Hank Roberts

The Roberts' mill is now the only commercial one in the area, producing mainly lumber and pulpwood for Abitibi-Price. Cutting is done on Crown land along the Badger Bay road. The pulpwood is mainly black spruce, and balsam fir is picked out for sawlogs.

"We have 25 cutters, seven trac-

tor and equipment operators plus five others working at the mill," Hank reports. "The hardware store buys some lumber but bigger material has to come from the mainland because we just don't have the big trees—most big timber is rotten. We don't cut hardwood except some birch for firewood.

"There's lots of housebuilding going on although that's not the major part of our business—the demand is tremendous and we can't keep up with it. There are a number of carpenters living here and most people do their own work. We do ship some lumber to Springdale, but most is sold right here."

Summer is usually the busiest time of year at the sawmill. Cutting goes on through the winter but there was too much snow to cut at all last winter which meant less work for younger men.

"We try to get a number of younger people involved when we need extra wood cut," Hank explains. "It gives them a chance to learn."

The Roberts' sawmill may lose some business because of the Kruger strike because Kruger has cutting rights for the first 20 miles of the Badger Bay road which means most South Brook residents log for Kruger rather than Abitibi-Price. But the effects will be minimal.

"Triton is mainly shrubby growth so we cut beyond the Kruger cutting area. There's not enough fir here but lots of spruce for pulpwood," Hank reports as the saw starts up again and provides more sawdust for the growing pile out back.



The woodpile outside Stanley Roberts and Sons Ltd. sawmill



MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS TO THE 8,600 PEOPLE ON THE FPI TEAM

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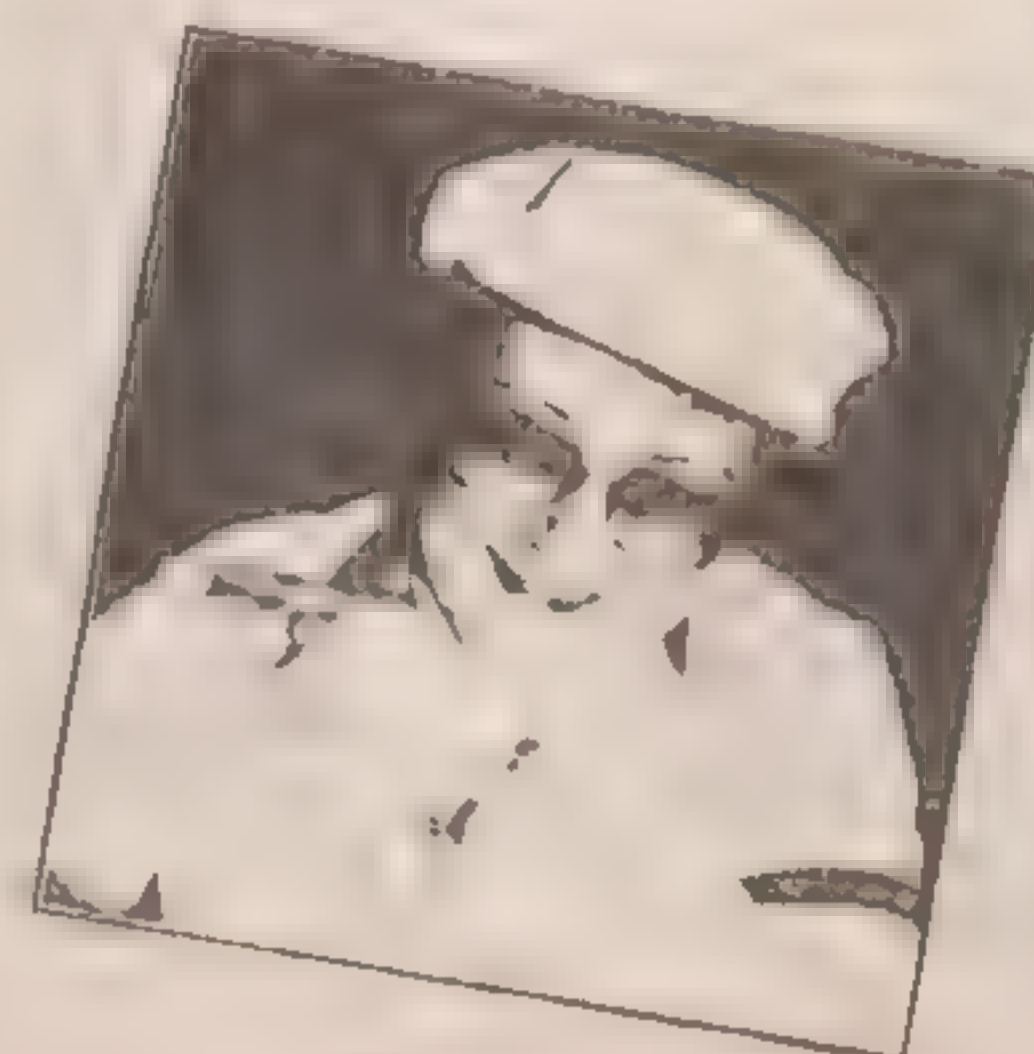
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Vic Young
on behalf of
The Board of Directors of Fishery Products International



Fishery Products International

A new home for officers and students

The last time we met Captain Gray and his wife Christine in the fall of 1985 they were the Salvation Army officers in Port town. Two months ago, they arrived to replace Captain and Mrs. Boyd who had been in Triton for over two years. All of the local corps have fairly new officers. Lieutenant and Mrs. Greening in Brighton and officers at Pilley's Island are new and the officer in Robert's Arm is in his second year.

"My main responsibility is visitation and that takes time. I'm just getting my feet wet," Captain Gray laughs. "We were surprised at how quickly our two sons adjusted to life here. Mark, 14, is in Grade 9 at Dorset Collegiate and Marty, 9, is in Grade 4 here. We received a very warm welcome when we arrived. The only new activity for us was scouting, but everything is on a larger scale."

The Triton Corps complex is three years old and several Salvation Army groups use it. The congregation is the largest denomination in Triton at about 800, and there is a lot of contact with other corps in Green Bay. The Youth Centre has 20 classrooms and a gymnasium and now serves as an elementary school for Integrated students until Mount Tan Elementary reopens,



Captain Barry Gray

which may not be until September 1989.

"Having the school here hasn't been a problem because most students knew the building beforehand, and their behavior may even have been better because it is a church," suggests Captain Gray who stresses the strong investment the Salvation Army makes in the school system.

"There is an excellent youth program with a lot of young people involved. We have Men's Fellowship, the Home League for ladies, pathfinders, guides, brownies, scouts and cubs,

cadets, Junior Soldiers, the Volunteers for Christ who have a singing group, and Sunday school with a staff of 42. Other corps come in for men's rallies and young people meet for youth councils."

The Salvation Army arrived in Triton 92 years ago, and the new citadel opened March 31, 1985, but an upcoming event is catching the attention of the congregation when we visit. The General of The Salvation Army is making what will be the second visit to Newfoundland in Army history.

"General Eva Burrows is coming to Corner Brook in October and a large Corps contingent is expected to go there," Captain Gray explains.



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THE PREMIER

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE
OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

MESSAGE FROM THE HONOURABLE A. BRIAN PECKFORD PREMIER OF NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

It gives me great pleasure to bring greetings to the citizens of the Province in this edition of **Decks Awash**. This is doubly so in that my District of Green Bay is being featured this time around.

While I was born in Whitbourne and raised in various communities in the Province, Green Bay has become my home. In a little cove called Boot Harbour, I've built my house, grown my vegetables, cut my firewood, and jigged my winter's supply of fish.

I sincerely hope that all of the readers of this edition will come to appreciate the place I have grown to love.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Brian Peckford". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized.

A. BRIAN PECKFORD, P.C., M.H.A.
PREMIER

Brighton

Tracing a law career



Tracey Fudge

Tracey Fudge, 17, lives with her grandmother in Brighton and attends Dorset Collegiate on Pile's Island, where her favorite subject is chemistry. She is not, however, planning a career in science. Tracey's grades are high enough for her to consider law.

"I'd take my first year at MUN and then apply to Dalhousie Law School," says Tracey who is a Grade 12 student.

There isn't a lot for high school age students to do in Brighton, although there is table tennis and dances at the recreation centre.

"It's rock music and we usually have tapes—I don't know of any local bands," Tracey reports.

Most activities take place at Dorset Collegiate where volleyball and badminton are popular.


"We've had floor hockey, too, but there wasn't any this year," Tracey tells us. "We have school plays and the glee club at Christmas, and the five Brighton students in my grade stick together for school activities."

Like most everyone in the school, Tracey travels to school by bus. The road to Brighton proved to be a bit of an obstacle last winter and some days the bus couldn't get to school at all. Long-

distance trips have proved more reliable in terms of transportation.

"There's a senior high exchange trip to Winnipeg this term," Tracey reveals. "I went to

Saskatchewan in Grade 10, but I haven't kept in touch because I don't like writing letters."

We suspect that will change once Tracey finishes school and pursues a law career. 

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Pilley's Island

One of a kind

James Mansfield, born at Tilt Cove December 9, 1887, has lived 87 of his 100 years on Pilley's Island where everyone knows him as "Uncle Jack". While his blue eyes don't sparkle quite as much now after a cataract operation, and his legs can't always get him to places he wants to go, Jack still has both the air and the hair of a much younger man.

He attributes his mop of white hair to the fact that he was never married, but his vitality is a result of keeping busy throughout his life. Jack never went to school, although he's not sure why because there were two or three schools on Pilley's Island, but he was never short of work. He first worked in the lumber woods.

"I liked the woods," he tells us with a twinkle in his eye. "The first woods work was around Baie Verte with my father. You could be doing just about anything at all. Small boys worked in the woods but you were paid a man's wage if you did the work. Boys nowadays don't know anything about the woods at all. I did some travelling in my time—you had to chase the bosses to keep your job."

In his early twenties, in fact,



Uncle Jack Mansfield. Photo courtesy the nor'wester

Jack worked three years without being paid at all. He received just food and clothing because the sawmill on Pilley's Island couldn't make enough to pay anyone because lumber was going for only \$35 per 1,000 feet and there were at least six more sawmills as competition. Jack later worked for the A.N.D. Company at Badger, Deer Lake, and all over the west coast before returning home.

"We cut wood for the schooners

in Robert's Arm and So. Brook," he recalls. "The A.N.D. Company had a camp with 25 men all from different communities and you stayed there. The A.N.D. Company store had everything paid for by \$5, \$10 and coupons you couldn't use anywhere else.

"We used dogs teams in the woods, but if you didn't have a dog you had to put a bag on your back and travel on through. There weren't many dogs here but I had at Springdale and Triton. We had plenty of lumber horses and teams on Pilley's Island, but there was only one small pony left now.

Pilley's Island was a thriving community when the copper and pyrite mines were operating. Jack's father, Anthony, was a miner and worked at Tilt Cove and Baie Verte before coming to Pilley's Island. When the mines closed down, Pilley's Island went to Grand Falls where some are still living. The first year the mine closed, there were seven or eight schooners built to go to the Strait of Belle Isle but Jack wasn't a fisherman at heart.

"I went fishing one summer but we didn't get any fish, so I don't call that fishing," he chuckles, "but I used to work for Mike W. when culling fish for 30 years. There were piles of fish back then—you had to put the fish in quintals and it wasn't easy work culling that fish."

In winter, the ice came in and people went on long trips to other islands. There were no roads when Jack was growing up and in summer the only way to cross the tickle was by boat, but he sees the causeway as a good thing.

Jack's mother died when he was a small boy, and all four of his sisters from his father's second marriage are now dead. With no relatives around, Jack lives with the Shorts who are



The house that Jack grew up in at Pilley's Island. Photo courtesy the nor'wester

him all the independence he relishes.

He may never have married, but, he says, "I had my share of girlfriends. I've still got the hair on my head and they're all under ground." Jack cut quite the figure in his youth as a fiddle player.

"They'd give me a couple of dollars, or more sometimes, to play at the community hall for dances," he remembers. "There

was a lot of good dancing at those 'times'. The women all could dance—it didn't make no difference how young they were. A feller would play an accordion and the next thing they were all up. That's how they used to get broke in."

There were plenty of things to do back then even though there were no facilities. Jack played soccer, rugby and even cricket.

And then, too, there were elections.

"There used to be rows at elections and police would have to break the fights up," Jack chuckles. "We saw a lot of the local member back then. The clergy got involved in the election and you listened to them. You don't get all that excitement anymore."



The puck stops here

Scott Anderson, 16, of Pilley's Island, could probably recount in great detail the goaltending statistics for the National Hockey League. The closest ice hockey rink is in Springdale and Scott plays goalie for the school team at Dorset Collegiate. He is also a computer fanatic. The latter will come in handy when Scott pursues his anticipated career.

"My favorite school subject is physics, but I do love computers," Scott admits. "Most students go on to university or trades school, but finding a local job is the biggest problem. I'm thinking of a career in accounting and would



Scott Anderson

go to Grenfell College in Corner Brook for my first year."

Scott is just as interested in sports. He's a member of the badminton team, which, in 1987, won the provincial title.

"Zone tournaments for badminton are in Springdale or King's Point with the provincial championships in Bay Roberts. There are some real good players—we beat Bay Roberts last year. The school also won the zone and regional titles in boys' softball before losing in Bay Roberts. That's good for a small school," Scott says with some pride.



Long Island

The man at the mail counter

In the tradition of postmasters in Hall's Bay, Tony Croucher, 45, of Beaumont, has been postmaster for 22 years. The first five were spent in a rented building until a new post office was built by the federal government in Beaumont North and a second post office in Lushes Bight was closed down. Tony then took over the responsibility for the three communities of Lushes Bight, Beaumont and Beaumont North. He also oversees council business for all three communities, having been elected mayor in March after being on council 12 years ago. "It's quite a bit different now



Tony Croucher

with services going in all the time," Tony reports. "We have the fifth phase of the water project going in, and 22 houses will be getting water in Lushes Bight. All but 10 houses are on wells at the moment." There are five people on council and all three communities, Lushes Bight, Beaumont and Beaumont North, are represented.

The roads on Long Island are also undergoing improvement. A \$550,000 contract was awarded to Adams Construction in Bishop's Falls to upgrade the highway, and we enlist the help of Tony's four-wheel drive truck to visit Beau-

mont North. The road should be ready for paving next year.

Long Island is now accessible from Pilley's Island, a short ten-minute crossing. There have been two separate ferries to Little Bay Islands and Long Island since December 1983.

"That's a great improvement," Tony confirms. "It's easier to get to Springdale because we have a ferry every hour until 9.30 p.m. in summer, 6.30 p.m. in fall and 4.30 p.m. in winter. The Little Bay Islands ferry made only three trips a day so it was hard to schedule trips to Springdale that way. It also means more people visit Long Island now. Why, I met four people who hadn't been back for 50 years."

Tony notes there was trouble with ice last winter and he's never seen as much snow.

"The storms started every Tuesday and Saturday night," he quips. "There was so much snow the contractor's plow broke down."

Many original families remain but there are always people moving out. Most of those who work



are in the fishery, but there are two loggers with Abitibi-Price.

"There used to be as many as 60 or 70 and they fished when it was good," Tony recalls, "but it's mostly firewood cut here now. Most fishermen go to the Grey Islands. Fish to be sold to FPI's Triton plant is landed at the community stage at the Gut, which closed in the middle of August."

Unemployment is a big

problem on Long Island which self has no industry.

"Pearl and I have three sons who went to the mainland to work this summer. Two are Grade 12 here, but one did not return home. We don't even have work for young people on contracts because the contractor brings in his own employees from as far away as Baie Verte. I can't keep our youth Newfoundland's gone," Tony concludes.

The pros and cons of living on an island

Gilbert Burton is the genial principal of Long Island Academy in Beaumont South. He lives in Beaumont North but he's spent eight of 15 years' teaching off the island at Snook's Arm, La Scie and Tilt Cove.

"Some programs have changed, but the biggest difference is in the composition of classes," Gilbert comments. "My first year in Snook's Arm I had students from kindergarten to Grade 8 in one class, and in both Tilt Cove and again at Snook's Arm the classes were K-6. I spent one year as a substitute teacher in high school but now teach Grades 4 and 5. I still enjoy teaching which occupies 75-80 per cent of my time in school."

This is because Long Island Academy tries to offer the



Gilbert Burton

greatest variety of choices to students with its staff of 10 teachers. Gilbert admits Grade 12 posed a bit of a problem in terms of space and selection of courses.

"Grade 12 is working quite well,

but all our teachers have a heavy workload with as many as 13 different courses to teach," says. "Ten of 11 students graduated last year, several with honours or distinction, which is a tribute to the staff and students. We encourage students to take distance education courses, and three students are taking advanced math 1201 this year. Most go on to Memorial University, but also as many enter the Pentecost Salvation Army and United ministries. Girls tend to choose their careers on graduation, for example, as nurses, Salvation Army lieutenants or in the armed forces, while boys go to Toronto for work or stay here to work on any available projects."

The school does have a problem offering sports in the school as the students select three electives.

year. This year they picked volleyball, cross-country skiing and basketball, but there were not enough for basketball. It costs too much to send students to games every week, even so, the school does the best it can. In addition, the school has a drama club which has participated in festivals for the last six or seven years.

Wintertime can be hard as it was last winter, but the ferry trip is short and rarely a problem.

"The ferry used to go from Lushes Bight to Little Bay Islands and Shoal Arm every morning, noon and evening which made it inconvenient to do business in Springdale," Gilbert recalls. "To me, the short ferry trip to Pilley's Island is better than a causeway because there's a timetable and it acts as a kind of barrier. While it's still inconvenient and expensive, we don't have to worry about robberies—there's only one way on and off for most people," he adds matter-of-factly.

The ferry presents a problem for some teachers, though. Half the staff are local, which is a bonus because it can be difficult to find accommodations. One teacher, for example, lives in Springdale, which means a very early rise in the morning.

Another problem common to all island communities is causing Gilbert some anxiety.

"Families are moving all the time and we've lost two since school started this week," he reveals. "Our enrolment has fallen from 175 to 102 and is still dropping. It's a big worry to the school and to the three communities. The younger generation is leaving and older people are dying."

Gilbert is hoping the situation will change in time for his own family.

"We have three daughters in school," he tells us. "Our oldest girl is in Grade 12 and her books this year cost \$130. That's a lot to pay for one grade but books change so much each year. Another girl is in Grade 8 and our youngest girl is starting kindergarten."



Long Island Academy, Beaumont



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Lots to talk about

Hubert (Bert) Parsons is a veritable gold mine of information on Long Island when we visit his house at the north end of Lushes Bight. His voice is a little hoarse and he jokes, "It's just broken after 78 years."

Bert and his wife Winifred have been married 51 years and share the 65-year-old house with his brother Andrew's son and daughter-in-law. Andrew, 93, now lives in St. John's where Bert and Win go for the winter to stay with their daughter Steffie and son-in-law Doug Reid. Bert says people couldn't tell him and Andrew apart.

The Parsons family was the first to settle in Lushes Bight. Families came from Twillingate, Herring Neck and Bay Roberts.

"My great-grandfather could have been here by 1848," Bert says. "He cleared the first piece of land and married the first lady in the community, Ida Roberts from Twillingate. People weren't allowed to marry then until they were 21."

Bert was 78 on the 15th of January, and he laughs about the confusion about his birthplace.

"Someone questioned why my birth certificate said I was born on Little Bay Islands and I'd lived all my life in Lushes Bight. I replied that my father had been called by Fred Wiseman to build



Bert and Winifred Parsons

a schooner there in November 1909 and they were still building it when I was born in February 1910. The family returned to Lushes Bight in May. Nobody ever questioned me again."

Bert's father had a schooner and fished from spring until November. Bert stayed home with his mother who lived to be 103. She was a Holland from Twillingate who arrived in 1888. There were more families, about 45, in Lushes Bight, and he recalls everybody was a fishermen. There were as many as 12 schooners and shoremen or roommen at different places on the Northern Peninsula.

"I fished the Strait of Belle Isle for 14 summers," Bert tells us. "We left the first of June and

came back in mid-September or a little earlier if the fishing was good. Strong and Mursell were the merchants on Little Bay Islands. James Strong was one of the best and always willing to tide you over in bad times. Just the men would go to the Grey Islands, make fish in the fall, and then go back into the woods for the haul. At one time men worked in the woods on Pilley's Island, which my father did for three winters."

For 14 winters Bert carried the mail by dogsled to Pilley's Island, Long Island and Robert's Arm. He also served nine years on the school board and recalls the local schools always had a good reputation.

"There was no school at first, but children were taught in Samuel Parson's store. When we did get a school, it was said we had the smartest students around," Bert states proudly.

Bert and Win have two sons and six daughters. One son, Fred, has been teaching at Robert's Arm for 25 years and another is fishing at Crouse by the Gray Islands. None of their grandchildren is married yet, which is fine by Bert who waited until he was 28 before he married.

"The family love to come home to jig fish. We got 120 fish this week, and had 60 the first day they struck. I'll never get the fishing out of my blood," Bert jokes.



The Parsons home at Lushes Bight

Robert's Arm

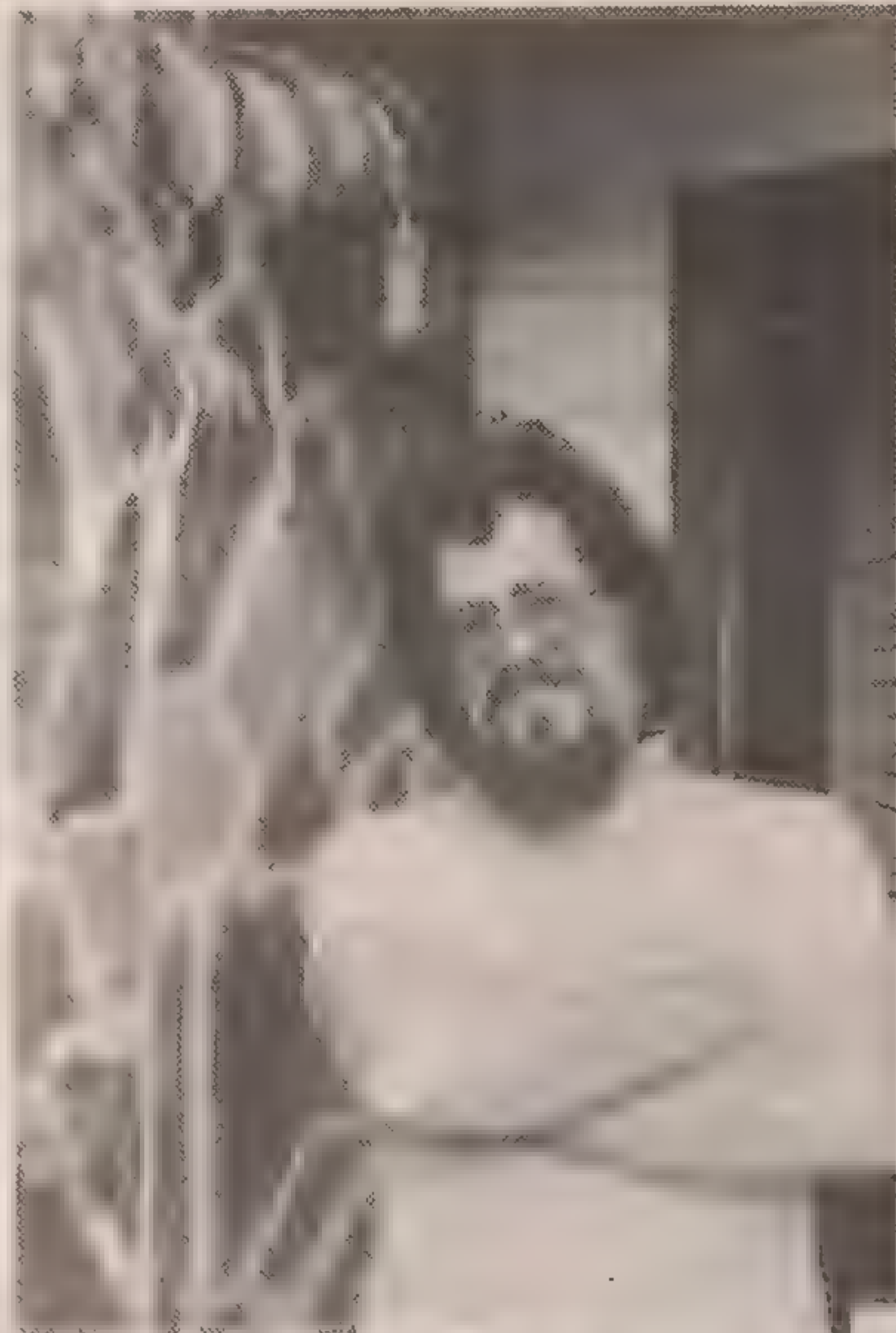
Plenty to Bragg about

Robert's Arm is a small community but several of its residents have set their sights very high in an effort to increase tourism in the Hall's Bay area. Russell Bragg, a teacher at Dorset Collegiate, is a founding member of the Beothuk Trail Committee.

"The Beothuk Trail started out as a means of promoting the area and increasing business," Russell explains. "Eight people formed the Robert's Arm Tourism Committee in 1986. This went on for a year before developing into the Beothuk Trail committee with mainly Robert's Arm members—we're trying to involve more communities now."

It wasn't too difficult to convince merchants a trail might have potential, and Ed Pond who runs the Beothuk Restaurant in Triton was one of the first in other communities to join the committee. Russell also credits the provincial government with a quick response in putting up signs. Although the Upside-Down Tree between South Brook and Robert's Arm has become a somewhat bizarre component, along with the mythical monster of Crescent Lake, the Beothuk Trail has a definite focus.

"Archeologists define Beothuks



Russell Bragg

as descendants of Recent Indians and found evidence of several different cultures in Green Bay," Russell points out. "We selected Beothuk because it's more identifiable and complements the Dorset Trail which refers to Dorset Eskimos. The Beothuks lived in north-central Newfoundland and visited the coast twice a year. There have been several finds along this coast going back over 100 years."

In 1886, Samuel Coffin from Placentia, in what Russell terms

a very farsighted move, chased some artifacts, including a child's skeleton from a site on an island off Pilley's le. Birchbark toys and a doll interred with the child, and now comprise the central display at the Newfoundland Museum in St. John's.

Last year an archeological of Green Bay revealed a number of important sites along Beothuk Trail. The sites show occupation by the three culture groups: Mar, Archaic, Dorset and Beothuk.

"I've just received a letter from Ingeborg Marshall about study," Russell reveals. "She consulted with Dr. Thomas, provincial archeologist, who considers at least one of the sites to be of major importance because of the existence of evidence of the three cultures. In fact, he says that one site may be paralleled in Newfoundland occupation site of three cultures'."

Russell has a personal interest in the trail's theme. Born in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Russell is of the Algonkian group of Indians and completed a master's thesis on the Micmac language taught in Port aux Basques where he grew up before arriving in Hall's Bay in 1972.

"A former teacher happened to be the principal of the junior high school," Russell tells us. "One of my mother's relatives lived here, so my father moved here after working with CN in Port aux Basques."

A museum is included in the committee's plans and they are working with the town council and public library board to the Job Development project. The idea is to combine the two uses, either by expanding the present municipal building or constructing a new building.



BEOTHUK TRAIL



The Beothuk Trail symbol

"We've had a library on the second floor of the municipal building since 1977, but its hours have been cut back," Russell notes.

"The town council is very supportive of efforts to have a museum and library, but a lack of serviced land is a problem at the moment. It may be possible to provide enough floor space in an expanded municipal building. Older houses restored as museums tend to close in the winter, but we would have our building used year round with paid staff. John Wrexham, another local teacher, has been in St. John's talking to the various government departments."

The committee is also trying to interest the department of transportation in providing a loop via Long Island and Little Bay Islands. The premier recently announced the upgrading of the park at Crescent Lake to a point where it can be considered for provincial park status. This is the culmination of three years' work by committee members who made recommendations to the town council. These included providing trailer dumpsites, doing some seeding, placing a sign on the highway and making the park more viable by upgrading facilities and access.

"We're hoping to promote the 100 hectares of Hazelnut Park (Crescent Lake) by putting a walking trail across the lake to Hazelnut Hill," Russell adds.

Our members are also in the Green Bay Economic Develop-

ment Association which helped fund our brochure and we're looking for co-operation on other projects. Having campsites at Goodyear's Cove, Kona Beach, Indian River and Crescent Lake helps."

Robert's Arm acts as a travel base for Russell, his wife Linda, and their two children, Adam 15, and Amanda, 8, who have just

returned from a vacation in Poland and Russia.

"It was a relief to get to Helsinki from Russia," Russell jokes, "especially as the border with Finland is something like 30 miles wide."

We wonder what future destinations Russell has in mind.

"We haven't seen Spain, Portugal and Ireland yet," he replies.

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF FORESTRY



The 1988 forest fire season in Newfoundland and Labrador has proven to be one of the lowest on record in terms of number of fires and area burnt.

There are many factors which contributed to this low statistic, including weather, public awareness, and increased efficiency of detection and suppression, but probably the most important factor is the commitment of the general public to be safety conscious when using our beautiful forest.

As Minister of Forestry for Newfoundland and Labrador I am very pleased to commend all Newfoundlanders and Labradorians for this low record. As you know the forest is our natural resource and we must continue our safety commitment in order to ensure a forest for future generations.

Robert J. Aylward
Minister of Forestry

From Shoal Brook to Robert's Arm

It's pure coincidence that the previous issue of Decks Awash included information on Shoal Brook, Bonne Bay, where the Reverend Ira Parsons grew up. Ira worked in the pulpwoods for Bowaters but it was always his ambition to get into the United Church ministry.

"I first became involved in church boards at 17, and I spoke to the local minister about it when I was 19," Ira recalls. His wife, Eva, remembers his first involvement was on a cemetery committee.

Ira worked as a divisional clerk for the highways department for 16 years from 1964 to 1980 before he realized his ambition to become a minister. His first charge was at Englee for four years before moving to King's Point for three. Ira and Eva have been in Robert's Arm just over a year now.

"I have a big charge with five churches at Beaumont, Lushes Bight, Pilley's Island, Robert's Arm and South Brook," Ira reports. "The church at Pilley's Island is at least 93 years old, and the next oldest is a beautiful church at Beaumont which was built in 1925. I try to get to each congregation at least twice a month with a service every Sunday at Beaumont, Robert's Arm and South Brook where we also



Ira and Eva Parsons

have a lay reader. We've had joint services with the Salvation Army at Pilley's Island, Lushes Bight and Robert's Arm."

Sunday school is held at Beaumont and at Robert's Arm, and there's good attendance by teenagers before they have to leave to find work, something Ira and Eva regret, especially since both their children are working on the mainland.

"Wilma, 28, works at the Micmac Mall in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, and Glenn, 21, is a diamond driller in Windsor, Ontario. He's waiting for a call to come back. They get back Christmas and Wilma has been home twice

already this year," Ira tells.

But Ira and Eva have plenty of company in the communities.

"We have a fair turnout at services and wonderful church workers," Ira points out, "United Church Women in all communities."



The old United Church at Pilley's Island.

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Port Anson

An old mill by the stream

Ralph Burton, 82, and his wife still live in Port Anson alongside a small brook that used to power the family mill. He can remember how pretty the area was at that time when there were as many as 10 sawmills operating. Port Anson was a much bigger community when Ralph was a boy, and everyone was fishing and logging.

"I fished on the French shore before and after the Second World War, and we had our own schooner," Ralph recalls. "My brother and I built the 27-ton *Chesley Clarke*. The Rowsells also had a schooner and we fished for the Strongs on Little Bay Island. There were no lobster factories here but lots of lobsters. We used to collect lobsters at Bett's Cove.

"I can remember the American schooners coming in for herring when I was a young boy. Fishermen received \$10 a ton in gold, but the merchants wanted to drive the Americans out and the price went down to a dollar a barrel. No herring came back for years after that."

As lumber became more important, the Burtons, like many other families, became involved. Ralph says the Thistles, and Clarke and Brown cut only pine to be used for minesweepers during the First World War. Ralph liked the sea, but his brothers went into sawmilling in a big way and shipped lumber, going back and forth to St. John's.

"There were 10 sawmills in Port Anson then, but no one got rich," Ralph admits. "T.J. Hewlett started out here, and the Hewletts were very good people. The Burton mill closed in the 1950s but you can still see where it was. The watermill by the brook was really pretty. There was lots of pine back then and Boot Harbour was the prettiest place, but



The Burton home at Port Anson.

there's not even much spruce left now."

Ralph also bemoans the loss of the fishery and tells us how people ruined it by being careless in planning projects.

"Resettlement ruined the fishery and I only fished one year af-

ter that. And the causeway stopped what was a good salmon run although it only lasted a day or two each year. Salt Pond, near Springdale, had cod up to 40 or 50 pounds, but when the mink farm started up the cod were all taken."



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Like a lot of Newfoundlanders Ralph went abroad to serve in the Royal Navy in the 1940s. After he returned the fishery was too poor to support places like Port Anson, and the government resettlement program added another incentive

to move. Ralph stayed but lots of families moved in the 1950s and 1960s, many going to Springdale. Ralph had a big boat and towed many of their houses to Springdale. Very few have come back. Even Ralph's children left.

"All our children are on mainland so there's no way looking to see if they could make it on their own here," Ralph says. "We get the feeling that he doesn't buy the idea that Port Anson's days are numbered."

Miles Cove

The hard facts about soft crab

On the wharf at Miles Cove, Gerald Fudge is checking out his crab pots with his wife Fanny, son Ford and helper, Jamie Roberts. One of about a dozen fishermen in Miles Cove, Gerald owns one of the three longliners. His year starts with lobster fishing in the spring.

"I have 100 traps, but you can't make a living with that," Gerald admits, "you get a bite to eat, not a living. Some fishermen have 350 traps and next year I'm told everyone may get the same. We had two good days of caplin and there are a few dollars in that."

After the summer crab season, Gerald joined two brothers with a room on Labrador, while the other two Miles Cove crews went down to Conche. But it was a poor summer with cod prices much lower.

"Last year we got 48 cents a pound, this year we got 24 cents," Gerald complains. "We sell to E.J. Green Limited in Winterton,



Gerald Fudge

Trinity Bay. The size was fairly good but there was nothing near land at all, although the Jap trap worked well. We could have gone for mackerel but they're too spotty for anyone but seiners."

Gerald was surprised at the extension of the crab season in the region to mid-September, but is giving it another try. He's had a crab licence three years and this

has been the worst year yet.

"The first year we used to get crabs from another fellow but now we have pots from Janes in Janes Arm," Gerald tells us. "I put 35 or 40 pots on a line and three or four strings. They should be 25-30 lbs. a pot and a tote box holds 50 lbs., but we haven't seen any filled this summer. The biggest problem is that the crabs are soft, although they should be hard by now."

Nobody has been able to



The wharf at Miles Cove



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plain why so many crab have soft shells, which has added to Gerald's frustration this year.

"We don't go out far, two hours steam from here, but the crab weren't good even in the shoal water," he says. "You only catch five or six hard crab in a pot even if it's full. We had to throw a lot of soft crabs away and most of them don't make it back to the bottom because they're full of water and air. They just float to the top and most probably die."

A lot of Miles Cove residents go in the woods for Kruger so there could be a problem if the strike is a long one. But unemployment is something fishermen face every

year.

"Fishermen don't get unemployment pay if the fishery is poor," Gerald notes. "Some people are getting just five cents a pound for herring and six cents for mackerel, but you have to get whatever you can."

Gerald lived in Wellman's Cove and arrived in Miles Cove in 1960. The dozen or so families moved out of Wellman's Cove at that time, mostly to Springdale, Winterton and St. John's.

"But I didn't want to get away from the water," Gerald explains. "It's never very rough here."

Miles Cove has had a council close to 20 years. The last elec-

tions were in March, and there was no problem finding people to run for the five council positions. The community has water and is having a feasibility study done on sewer. It will be a big step forward for a community that has the only one-way gravel road we have encountered during our travels.

The building of the road from the Beothuk Trail in the 1970s has helped Miles Cove and a number of new houses have been built. Some families are coming back but it's mostly children of existing families according to Gerald.



South Brook

South Brook's mayor

South Brook is an interesting community just off the Trans-Canada Highway. What built South Brook was the abundance of timber in the Hall's Bay area and its location on the only road from the woods camps. This brought temporary residents in the early 1900s, though it was not until the 1920s that a settlement developed. Mamie Newman's grandparents were among the first permanent residents.

"They came for the rabbits," Mamie points out, "and we still have people bottling rabbits here. Everyone puts out snares and there are still lots of rabbits around. Trapping also used to be big 50 or 60 years ago. People kept sheep and hens, and everyone had gardens. A few farms are still by the road between South Brook and Springdale, including one place with strawberries."

Maime has been mayor of South Brook for three years, her first experience on the council.

"The main thing that got me interested was that so many people asked me to run," she tells us. "I've been in volunteer work, and in a small community you soon



Mamie Newman. Photo courtesy of Mamie Newman.

get known. We have a town clerk and a maintenance man. The seven councillors consist of two loggers, a welder, a trucker, a park ranger, a lady who works at the senior citizen's home, and a housewife."

Women are more involved in council work because miners are away three to four months at a time. Mamie's husband, Eugene, is a miner and left on a job just three weeks ago. They have a daughter, and a son, Craig, who is a park ranger at Indian River

Provincial Park and the leader of the South Brook Bears 4-H club as well as being on the 4-H provincial organization.

"The club is very active and takes the place of scouts and guides," Mamie reports. "There's also been a recreation committee ever since council started 16 years ago. We've had a student employment project under Challenge '88—the students helped maintain the football and softball fields and administer the program. Two were university students and the others Grade 12 and lower grades."

The most expensive project for the town council has been the provision of water and sewer. Almost everyone is on the system and the town is getting a new grant to complete the hookup. As there's no gravity flow, the water has to be pumped, but supply and quality are both assured.

"We have a spring into the reservoir which means it never goes dry and is always good quality, the best around," Mamie maintains. "Snowclearing is on contract and last year's heavy snowfall under a three-year con-

tract didn't cost us extra. Last winter was the worst snow I've seen since I was a little girl—it was unbelievable."

The council needs money for a fire truck for its volunteer fire brigade and must raise 25 per cent—the province will provide 75 per cent.

"We've raised close to two-thirds of our \$30,000 goal in two years," Mamie notes. "People

have held bake sales, dinners and done woodcutting, and businesses have helped."

The wood goes to Kruger so all the men are laid off because of the strike at the mill in Corner Brook at the time of our visit, and there's just one small family saw-mill in South Brook. Most homes have wood furnaces and stoves. Still, there is not enough work in the woods to provide work for

everyone and mining activity not taken up the slack. Whole families have had to leave to work so South Brook's population is down.

"People have no choice but to leave," Mamie admits. "Lots of young people leave for Toronto, Goose Bay, or work in British Columbia mines. With an increase in mining activity, we might see families coming back."

Learning responsibility

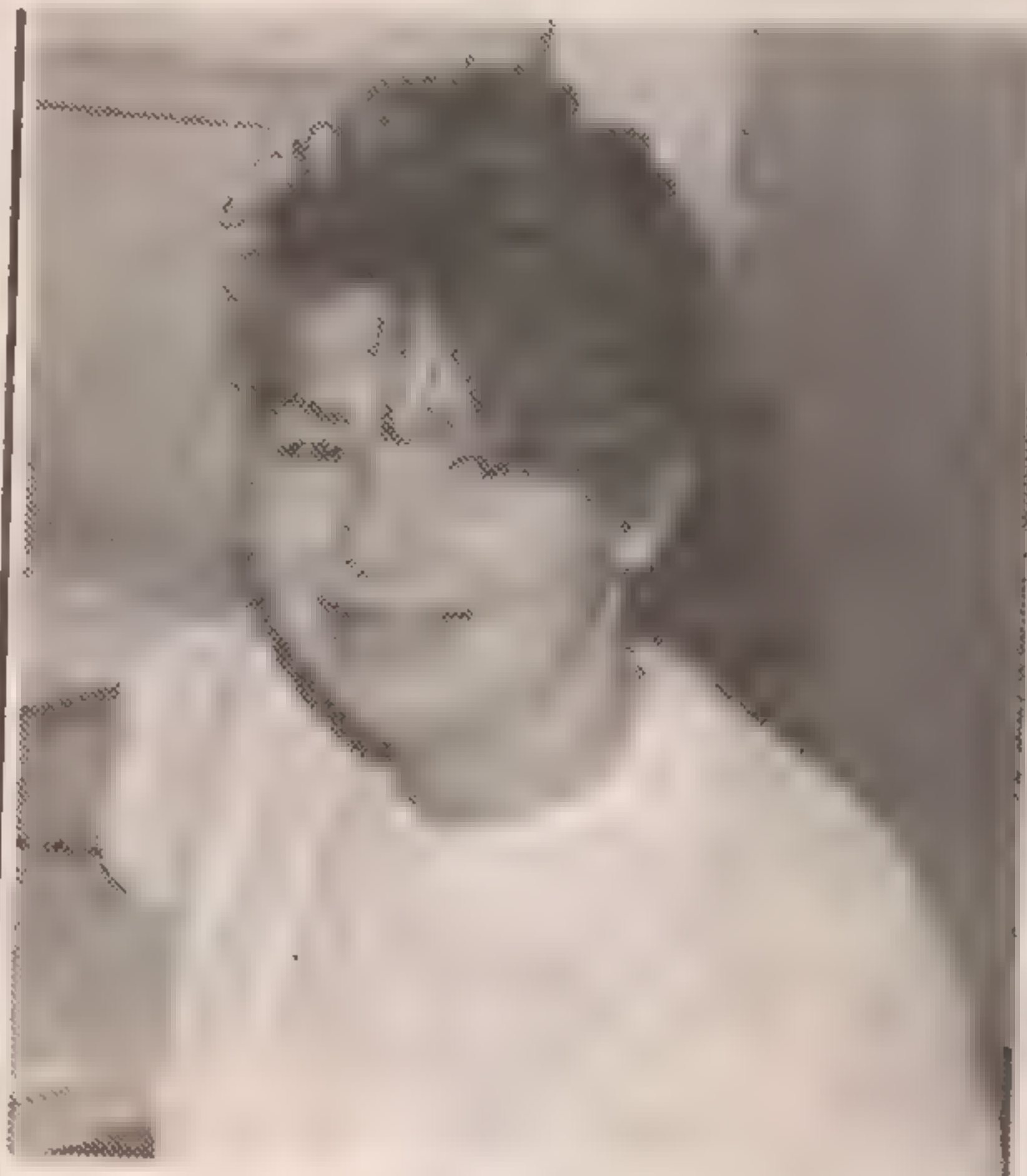
Tracey Crowcher of South Brook is a vivacious Grade 12 student at Charisma Collegiate in Springdale. Like several other students in Hall's Bay she has grown up with an unsettled family life. Her father Rex is a welder and working on the mainland most of the time, so Tracey and her mother are living with in-laws.

"I was born in Grand Falls, but we've lived in several places including Beachside and Springdale," Tracey explains. "Mum's a nurse at the hospital and it was hard for me to get into any extra-curricular activities. I have two sisters younger than me, and there are nine years between me and the next oldest, so I'm the family babysitter. It hasn't been too great for me but it has taught me responsibility looking after the house with Dad away and Mum working nights."

A trip to Europe two years ago was a great break for Tracey and she is very grateful to her parents for letting her go.

"We went to London, Paris, Switzerland, Austria and Germany, and the culture was so different," Tracey recalls. "It would be harder to make a trip like that now. Even as the oldest, my parents are protective because they expect so much of me. I guess they reason that if I can do something, my sisters are more likely to try, too."

Tracey has been three years with the South Brook Bears 4-H club and has acted in skits and plays as well as travelling to



Tracey Crowcher

speakeffs. She took piano lessons but says she could never be considered a singer.

"But my 14-year-old cousin, Jill Short in South Brook, has a beau-

tiful singing voice," Tracey quick to add.

Tracey sees high school as the first rung of a ladder. She left her last year at Charisma and would like to go into TV directing and producing, maybe journalism writing stories.

"I'm a little nervous because it's hard to get into," she admits. "I like writing scripts and producing as well as directing and producing, and I would go to a main university, perhaps in Halifax."

We offer a few suggestions about theatre arts and journalism courses we know of and provide details of a nearby drama club and Tracey promises to let you know how her plans progress.

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The new man on the block

Green Bay is a very strong area for Pentecostalism and almost every community has a Pentecostal church. Calvary Pentecostal Church in South Brook has just welcomed a new pastor and his family. Pastor Ted Pilgrim and his wife, Phyllis, were at Goobies until August, and are in the final throes of unpacking when we visit.

"I'm from Griquet and served two years at Lushes Bight and Raleigh before Goobies—I'm the new man on the block," Ted admits as he introduces his family. "Phyllis is very much involved in the church; Valda, 19, is in her second year of university; Jonathan, 14, is in Grade 9 at Charisma Collegiate, Springdale; and Vanessa, 11, is in Grade 6



The Pilgrims: l-r Ted, Valda, Jonathan, Vanessa and Phyllis. Photo courtesy Ted Pilgrim.

here in South Brook."

Ted and Phyllis haven't met the other pastors yet, but, once the

winter schedule has been finalized, they'll get a chance to do that. They are taking over a full program.

"The summer program for younger people here has included Sunday night services, and get-togethers during the week for picnics and barbecues for the Christ Ambassadors, and Crusaders for boys and girls on Wednesday nights," Ted explains. "Our Women's Ministry holds bi-weekly meetings and the Men's Fellowship meets once a month. We also have a number of very talented singers who have produced some cassettes of their songs."

Besides the regular Sunday morning and evening services and Tuesday prayer meetings, Pastor Pilgrim may also have open-air assemblies.

"The evangelistic approach came up from the U.S.A. in the early 1900s and we still preach the gospel message to all those who need to be cared for, loved, and shown concern and compassion," Pastor Pilgrim says. "My role here won't be too different from that in Goobies, but I'll have more people to work with and care for. We have a very active program for shut-ins, sick and older people. Our church family is very close."

Another important program is the task force which helps people with needs such as gathering fire-

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wood. The Women's Ministry is also involved by providing clothing, blankets and knitted goods.

The biggest problem Hall's Bay clergymen face is that young people have to leave the area when they finish school, and this is something that worries them all.

"Young people are the future of the Church," Ted suggests. "They are usually actively involved in their new communities and while we do see some young families moving back, it's a great loss to see them go. Since we've arrived we've already lost one more couple who have had to move to Marathon, Ontario, to work in the mines. Most people in South Brook and Robert's Arm work in the woods, and the strike at Krugers will put many out of work so we'll feel the effects all around."



Springdale

Aquaculture and tourism can give the area a boost

The Green Bay Economic Development Association has its offices on the Trans-Canada Highway by the Springdale turnoff where Davis Hull has been the co-ordinator since June 1987. An electrician by trade, Davis was born in Springdale and worked in the mining industry until mine closures forced him to take work wherever he could find it as an electrician in construction projects right across the country from Vancouver and east. Davis and Shirley returned home in 1981 and started their family the next year.

"Andy was conceived in British Columbia and born in Newfoundland—that's as Canadian as you can get," Davis jokes. "We're expecting a second child now."

Davis had had two years' previous experience with the Association as a director. His territory covers communities from Triton to Rattling Brook, the Green Bay electoral district, where the association now has representation



Davis Hull

in 14 communities.

Development associations received a one-year extension of the previous federal-provincial subsidiary funding agreement plus an extra \$5,000 each. The extension runs out next year at the end of March, but a new agreement should be ready at the end of the year.

In an effort to serve the area

better, the format of the Association's delegate election changed at the last annual general meeting. Each community is allowed two delegates, and there are now 10 members-at-large. This lets smaller communities be represented even if they don't have directors, and makes use of additional interested people in larger communities.

The Association has been looking at aquaculture and tourism potential in the last year. For example, it has co-operated with the Baie Verte Development Association in several aquaculture and salmon hatchery and enhancement projects.

"We started with about 2,200 salmon for a research project," Davis reports. "We're trying to get an idea of how salmon aquaculture can be managed here. The department of fisheries doubted it could be done, but we have a system where we have an underwater woodstove to overwinter salmon. It's too early to say if it's practical yet."

"We also have a salmon enhancement project on Black Brook, an Indian River tributary, to distribute fry to local brooks that's already proved effective. The two associations got together because Indian River starts in the Baie Verte area and flows into the Green Bay area."

In addition, there are some mussel projects at St. Patrick's. Although the association is not directly involved, it did help with the proposals. Local entrepreneurs are raising the mussels. The Triton fishplant was also started by Dorman Roberts as a result of the ideas of a development association committee.



The waterfront in Springdale

And tourism is getting a boost. While there is no actual tourist industry association in the area, the Beothuk Trail Tourism Committee operates from Robert's Arm and many people are involved through the various municipal councils.

"Tourism is growing in this area, and we agreed to sponsor a study on the establishment of a convention centre to hold trade shows and annual meetings," Davis notes. "People like to get together in a relaxed atmosphere rather than in town. It might be popular with honeymooners, too. We're looking for Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA)

money for that. We might build a golf course."

Normally, Davis has the building all to himself, but as in previous summers he has had four students from a Challenge '88 grant as tourist information officers.

"I like the company and the help they provide," he comments. "We've just completed a \$40,000 renovation of this building under a Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) Job Development grant, and we're applying for another grant to do the exterior and to develop a park and picnic area. I should have lots of company then," Davis concludes.

Lots of snow but not snowed under

Bill Abraham has been mayor of Springdale (pop. 3,555) for three years now. He's been in the job after retiring from teaching in June 1985. Bill grew up in St. John's but has lived in Springdale the last 18 years.

"I taught at several different communities but my own children had all their schooling here, and I've always felt at home," Bill says without hesitation. "Springdale hasn't changed dramatically while I've lived here, although it has grown out towards the Trans-Canada Highway with no room to build behind the existing



Bill Abraham. Photo courtesy of the nor'wester

houses downtown. When the Whalesback copper mine closed in 1972, many people forecast Springdale would suffer, but the town has proved very resilient."

The woods industry is also important to Springdale's economy. Most wood goes to Krugers, because George Warr Limited, who operated an early sawmill and cut pulpwood, traditionally dealt with Bowaters. It's not surprising the town and the local chamber of commerce nominated another businessman in the woods industry, Max Goudie, as the provincial entrepreneur of the year. There

are also businesses specializing in metal fabricating/galvanizing, woodworking, rock specialties and construction.

The town council, formed in 1945, one of the earliest in Newfoundland, is not standing pat, either. Plans are underway to attract industry with the help of the Green Bay Economic Development Association. And that's not all.

"We're also trying to get a community channel going here under the sponsorship of the Lions Club, and the Central Community College which has a campus here has agreed to help. It is to be run by volunteers including high school students," Bill reports.

Equipment has already been purchased and the community channel will be operating this fall with the goal of having four hours of original programming each week. A board of directors under the chairmanship of Larry Moss

is planning to have the community channel on the air by November.

Business prospects in Springdale are good. Springdale Realty Limited and Cohen's Home Furnishings Limited in Grand Falls are building a big 18,000 sq. ft.

store to be leased to a main department store, and Hewl are building government office. In fact, Springdale is a service centre for a widespread area.

"We're well served by five supermarkets and I believe prices are lower than in other places because both Green Bay Wholesalers and H. English Limited, who own two of the stores are wholesalers as well as retailers," Bill suggests. Customers come from communities in Green Bay and even from as far away as Baie Verte and Scie. A lot of businesses are owned by local people, including the exploration, diamond drilling and analysis companies. We have more of those than any other community in Newfoundland.

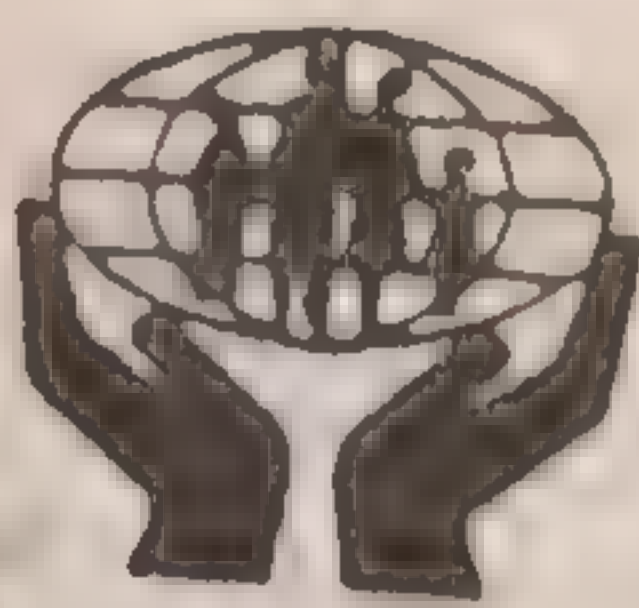
The town hall is quite new and has an interesting horseshoe shaped table made by Newfoundland Woodworkers. The Women's Institute has space downstairs and a library is also in the building. Council members don't get paid and no one wants to be the one bringing that in, Bill jokes.

"There has always been a tradition of volunteering, although council members take more time than anyone else," he says. "A few people are into everything that's going on."

Like many towns, Springdale is concerned with sewers, clearing and sports and other things. A study has been done on extending the sewer



Springdale Town Hall



Newfoundland and Labrador Credit Union

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Mr. Raymond Hopkins, General Manager, Newfoundland and Labrador Credit Union, is pleased to announce the creation of a Manager, Marketing position, within the Credit Union's structure.

"This new position of Manager, Marketing is in keeping with the Credit Union's long range plan and will enhance the Credit Union's ability to grow and continue to place new branches in strategic locations," says Hopkins. The individual will be responsible for all aspects of marketing and member relations.

The Credit Union has experienced strong and steady growth, especially in recent years, and presently has in excess of 11,200 members and \$65 million in assets. Newfoundlanders are helping themselves by becoming member/owners of their own financial co-operative. Members also reap the benefits of competitive rates on deposits and loans and of professional, helpful service. Currently there are six branches located in St. John's, Corner Brook, Grand Falls, Labrador City, Carbonear, and Mount Pearl.



Main Street, Springdale

tem to the east end of town. The council is asking the provincial government to help bring the system up to scratch. There was a lot of snow last winter but snowclearing didn't go over budget as much as Bill thought it might.

"The snow in driveways was over your head," he recalls. "We had more fences to repair than usual."

The town has a stadium and an outdoor swimming pool and there's a curling club by the stadium with two rinks. Residents are particularly interested in swimming and the Bluefins Club won lots of medals, many of them gold, at the Mount Pearl Summer Games, as well as repeating as Provincial Summer Club Swimming Champions in Gander. The Central soccer team also did well with five players from Springdale, and Springdale won the Under 14 B soccer tournament the week of our visit. The senior softball tournament also went very well, the first such provincial tournament in Springdale for some time.

Springdale is by no means a cultural backwater either. Bands and singing have always been a major part of community life. The Salvation Army have had a band for some time and the Grant Collegiate band won the Kiwanis Festival in St. John's one year in the 1960s and won the high school band class in Grand Falls this year.

"Both Eric Abbott and Roger Simmons of Grant Collegiate were very actively involved," Bill notes. "Charisma Collegiate also has a band and we have some

very talented local performers. For example, Ed Smith and Pat Melindy both sing and write quite a bit of their own music. The town has also sponsored a Green Bay Arts Festival, a non-competitive cultural festival. It's mainly music but there's some theatre arts, too."

People in Springdale have no difficulty in finding out what's going on in their community. The council meets twice a month, every second Monday, but four committees also meet once or twice a month. And newspaper and radio coverage is good.

"We're well served by the *nor-wester*, and *The Western Star* also has a representative here," Bill says. "Radio stations often phone up for information and we have had TV reporters here, but that's a rare occurrence. But Springdale is a lively place to be."



The England home in Springdale

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A summer at the H.C. Grant Heritage Centre

It's always a pleasure for us to step inside a community museum, and we're glad the H.C. Grant Heritage Centre is open when we visit. Opened on July 1, 1981, the centre is a memorial to the first mayor of Springdale, Harvey Charles Grant, who died in 1983. Running it are the capable hands of two students, Lynn Cole, 23, and Tina Guy, 18.

Lynn, who's attending Dalhousie Law School, is just off to organize an under-14 boys' soccer tournament, but we tour the two-storey house with Tina. Much of the furniture on the ground floor belonged to Harvey Grant and many other items have a local connection. Although it serves as a museum, it seems like a home.

"The house was built by Herbert Inder in 1917 and purchased by Mr. Grant in 1919," Tina explains. "He served as mayor of Springdale for 20 years and was also a strong supporter of schools in the area—Grant Collegiate also bears his name. He lived in the house until 1979 when he sold it to the Town of Springdale for a dollar.

"In August, two of his daughters, Mildred Sullivan and Flora Huxter, donated a certificate of appreciation and a framed photograph of its presentation to their father to the town council and a



Tina Guy

plaque to the museum. Some of the artifacts belonged to Mr. Grant while others have been donated by local citizens."

The Centre was run by heritage association until town took over its operation. It employed two students to act as guides for the summer months. Tina is going to Sir Wilfred Grenfell College in Corner Brook this fall and hopes to become a certified accountant. We chat with her as we thumb through some old copies of the *Springdale News*.

"My family moved here many years ago," she tells us after a tour of the two-storey house. Her mother is from Chelsea, Truro Bay, and my father is from St. John's and worked in construction and on heavy machinery at the Whalesback mine. He delivered oil for Esso and is now the school-bus driver."

Tina has three brothers and



Part of the Heritage Centre kitchen



sister who are all older and off elsewhere working, but they all came home for Christmas. Now she is ready to leave home but not without a certain amount of trepidation.

"Of 40 Charisma Collegiate graduates, about a quarter are going to university," Tina notes. "Some have moved away for work, while others are going to community colleges or private schools. There's not much work around here. I want to stay in Newfoundland and would like to work in Gander. I like the idea of being close to St. John's but I couldn't live in a big city."

Corner Brook is a nice compromise for Tina and we're sure



The H.C. Grand Heritage Centre

she will make the transition to college life with the same aplomb as she handles her work at the heritage centre.

A self-contained retirement community

Valley Vista is a senior citizens complex that first opened in 1977. Two years later, it amalgamated with Springdale Hospital to provide a full range of health care for senior citizens. The complex has four levels of health care: independent living, residential, assisted, and full nursing care. This is provided by a 78-bed home—the original core of the complex, 68 cottage units—added in three stages between 1980 and 1983, and 24 residential care beds added in 1984.

Apart from a full range of nursing services provided by 13 nurses and 30 nursing assistants, Valley Vista has dietitians, occupational, recreational and physiotherapists, and both spiritual and social programs. It is truly a self-contained retirement community.

Wayne Vincent has been the administrator since April 1979 when the joint board with the Springdale Hospital Corporation was formed. Wayne, who hails from Triton, was at the hospital for two years before that. He has seen many changes in 10 years, the most important of which has been the development of the cottages.

"The first 20 cottage units were an experiment. They were occupied so fast we added another



Wayne Vincent

30 and then another 18," Wayne recalls. "I'd build 20 more to meet the demand but we've run out of land. They're designed for very independent people. We have about 100 people from all over central Newfoundland in the 68 units."

Phyllis Bowers is one of two social workers, and has been at Valley Vista since 1981 when she left her native Corner Brook. A social worker works very closely with the administration and with the residents themselves, and her help may be just as important as nursing care in making the ad-

justment more acceptable to a new resident.

"It's a hard decision to make to come into a new community after living somewhere all their life," Phyllis says, "and there's still a stigma attached in coming to a nursing home. People need an adjustment period. We often get times when only one bed might be available and couples grieve when they're separated. There are a lot of changes involved for a spouse, so counselling is very important. And for some people it's just as difficult for them to leave their cats."

"It's a big step. You leave a lot of things behind. We encourage family members to visit as often as possible and meet with us to get an idea of a resident's likes and dislikes. It's good to get the family involved."

Wayne corroborates Phyllis's assessment.

"People usually make their own decision to come here, and it is a big decision for an older person to make," he adds. "Most people admit themselves and once someone's in they make friends in the unit and don't want to leave."

Cottagers mingle with local residents and know the commu-



Phyllis Bowers

nity while other residents make more use of services in the residential unit.

"We provide a wide range of services," Phyllis explains. "The recreation centre is mainly used by cottagers, but there's also a recreation room in the residence and a therapy worker on staff. We also provide some entertainment for residents and arrange summertime outings. This summer quite a few took a trip to Prince Edward Island, and people get together for things like barbecues and lobster boils."

Several groups come in to entertain residents, and the TV room is quite popular, although a lot of residents have their own TVs. Some residents' families live far away, which makes visiting difficult, but most live in Green

and White Bays. Those from other parts of central Newfoundland usually have relatives in Green Bay. Residents are not permitted to have pets, but grandchildren can visit at any time.

"During Senior Citizens Week we ask children to bring in pets. It's as much for the residents to see their grandchildren as anything else," Phyllis explains. "We also have volunteer candystripers—children over 13. While many of them have no relatives here they are considering a career in nursing. There are candystripers at the hospital, too, but several enjoy the senior citizens more. They find it easy to socialize and read a book or a letter to

them—this helps the nurses

Other services provided by Valley Vista include hospital meals on-wheels to cottagers and a living room for residents. Cottagers are provided with one meal a day to help with proper nutrition important for people on controlled diets. The lifeline telephone system gives a feeling of security because a fall can be drastic for an older person. When residents have problems they push a button on a necklace they wear at all times, and the hospital can find out who it is and send a responder. Valley Vista is now the best home with such a system in the area but its success has created a lot of interest.



Valley Vista's main entrance

Early days in South Brook

Dulcie Burton turned 81 in February, and her husband Elias is 89. They both now live in Valley Vista in Springdale, but spent over 40 years in South Brook. Dulcie was born in Port Anson and moved to Springdale at the age of nine. She stayed there until she was 16 and then went back to Port Anson where she married.

"I went to school in Port Anson," Dulcie recalls. "The only way to Springdale was by boat—it was a hard place to get to in winter. A lot of people left there

when we did. Port Anson was mainly a fishing community but when the price of fish went down people went into the woods, and quite a few families were rabbit-catching in winter. That's how we moved to South Brook."

Dulcie and Elias were married in 1925 and moved to South Brook soon afterwards. There was just one house there then, but there were lots of houses going up.

"We went there because Elias worked in Badger," Dulcie tells us. "We had a big house built and

lodged the teacher the first year. The road went back to South Brook before it reached Springdale or Robert's Arm. Six men who worked on the road built it with us until the road was finished. The bus left South Brook for Badger but Elias used to take it there. There were no other buses and the first time I went to Carleton Falls there were alders sweated in through the car window.

Most people worked in the woods and South Brook grew quickly. Once the road was

to Springdale it became the regional centre for all of Hall's Bay.

"We used to come into Springdale regularly," Dulcie says. "When I first came here as a girl there was just a narrow path and no big stores—Warr's was the biggest store. A lot of people left when the mine closed, but the Trans-Canada Highway made a big difference—we had to use snowmobiles for winter travel."

Life at South Brook followed a fairly predictable routine. There would be 50 or 70 men in each woods camp for the winter and they might be gone for two or three months at a time.

"We had a team of horses for the woods and people used to have



Dulcie Burton

dog teams. There were goats and sheep even in Springdale and everyone grew their own fruit and vegetables," Dulcie remembers. "Two of our children went to

school in South Brook, one was four and the other was six when we arrived there. They both married local girls and we have grandchildren past counting and several great-grandchildren. The grandchildren come to visit often."

Dulcie has lived at Valley Vista for four years and is trying to move into a cottage for more room. Sadly, Elias is now blind and doesn't always recognize her voice.

"I like walking into town and I've made a lot of new friends—there's only one other person, Fannie Hewlett, from South Brook. I do like it here," she notes as we leave.



There's no place like home

Gladys Penney, 79, still thinks of Little Bay Islands as home, but she enjoys living in her cottage unit at Valley Vista in Springdale. Gladys and her husband, Norman, moved to Springdale three years ago after he had a fall, but unfortunately he died from a lung disease a year ago.

"I found it hard when Norman died—he was a great help when I had a heart attack," Gladys admits. "But my children come to visit. My son, Arthur, is a welder in Labrador City, Marjorie is on Little Bay Islands and another daughter, Edna, lives in Beachside—they both married fishermen. I just came back from staying in Little Bay Islands a month with Marjorie and her children. It's changed a lot since I lived there."

The Strongs were the merchants when Gladys was growing up, and Norman worked for them as a trader on the French Shore for 20 years and then spent 18 years with S.T. Jones who took the business over.

"More than 60 families lived there and it was a flourishing place," Gladys reports. "There were also communities in Sulian's Cove and Northern Har-



Gladys Penney

bour. The families now are all different but there are still Wisemans. It was very isolated in winter, and last winter was really bad with only a plane able to get in and out. But it's a lovely place in summertime, and there's no place like home. The last 10-15 years have been good but many of the crabs have had soft shells this year and last."

A lot of people moved from Little Bay Islands in the 1960s, and many families left the island last year when the inshore fishery declined. Some of the smaller lon-

gliners this year went to Labrador because fish were scarce locally. The crab factory, however, provides total employment for both men and women when it is in full operation.

"I liked it a lot there in Little Bay Islands, but these cottage units are great," Gladys says. "All we have to pay for outside the rent is groceries and the phone bill. I had no worries even though we had lots of snow. I was lucky, but the snow was piled right over the roof of some cottages."



Declaration of independence

Deana Young of Springdale is a Level 3 student at Charisma Collegiate. Her mother is a teacher at the school and her father is a mechanic. He was working with heavy equipment in Churchill Falls for eight years before the family moved back to Springdale.

"Churchill Falls was a company town and everything was owned or run by the company: houses, cars, the grocery store, even the swimming pool," Deana recalls. "My former schoolmates couldn't believe we were moving into our own house."

Deana is an only child and says she's always been independent. That independence was given full rein on a trip to Europe with the school two years ago.

"It was a 10-day trip and we were exhausted at the end of it," Deana remembers. "The bus left at 8 in the morning and you'd better be ready. It was the chance of



Deana Young

a lifetime and the best time to go."

Whatever's going on in school you can be sure Deana will be involved.

"I have to make decisions on what to drop—I like being busy. I'm working the lunch hour shift

at the school canteen, which can be a mad rush," she laughs. She plays piano and I've been in singing groups and bands. I like my mother and have taken part in public speaking, too. I also love basketball and last year we made the provincial AA tournament. Volleyball for boys and girls and junior soccer for boys are the sports here. I'm also active as a volunteer, including being a blood donor at the hospital."

Miss Paddock, the school's guidance counsellor, is studying a wide range of material by universities and colleges, and Deana has studied most of it. She's looking towards a career in sales.

"But I have a year to decide," she says. "I'd go to Memorial University the first year and then go away to the mainland or the United States for special courses."

Ed Smith—the man behind the pen

We always enjoy reading Ed Smith's newspaper column in *The Evening Telegram* (and before that in the *Northern Pen*), so it's a real bonus to meet the writer in person and to find out about the man behind the pen. Not surprisingly, he proves to be just as humorous and interesting as his column.

Ed now has been assistant superintendent with the Green Bay Integrated School Board eight years after having served as principal in Gander and at Grant Collegiate in Springdale.

"When we moved here, I told my wife we'd live here for two years and then move back into the mainstream," Ed recalls, "but for us this was the mainstream. It's such a beautiful place to live. Springdale is so highly organized with so much for adults and young people to do year round.

"The closeness to the outdoors



Ed Smith

is also ideal from my point of view. We have a cabin on salt water in St. Patrick's. We had bought land for a cabin inland but soon realized that's where half of Springdale was building so we sold the land to someone else and built a cabin next to a friend's. We go there for peace and replenish-

ment, and I spend time just for cod."

Ed goes there with the idea of writing but says he's too relaxing to write and does more writing at home. Not getting a computer, as he says, "just like Ray Guy and Fotheringham", and suggests he may even succumb to getting a portable computer for the road. It will be a radical departure for Ed who has a tried and true formula for writing.

"I write out in longhand the proximate things I want to do and let it sit for a day, then I look at it again and make changes," Ed explains. "I then type it up and show it to my wife—she's my severest critic, editor and sounding board. I take her advice and then do a final version."

Ed started writing as a columnist for the local paper.

"Then someone wrote and offered me money to write a column, and I thought 'ah, ha!'," he remembers, not really believing anyone got paid for writing about his experiences. "Now I regularly write my column for six newspapers, including the *Toronto Star*. The money's not important but the recognition is pleasant enough. But I don't think we'll go to the Riviera or drive a Mercedes-Benz on my writing."

The newspaper column is not all Ed is writing these days. He has an article coming out in *Reader's Digest* in November, and he writes short stories and articles for *Newfoundland Quarterly*.

"I send articles to other magazines with a notable lack of success," he laughs, "but I do have a book coming out this fall with Jespersen, *Take It, It's Good for You*, which is a collection of some earlier columns."

Ed, himself is tall at 6'2" but his stories are far from tall. He likes writing totally fictional short stories, which tend to reveal a somewhat darker and more serious side to his nature.

"I weave in the supernatural and folklore," he says. "Coming back from St. John's last night I



Jennifer Smith, winner of a provincial government scholarship for highest exam scores. Photo courtesy of the nor'wester

was listening to one of Lister Sinclair's "Ideas" radio programs. There was some beautiful music on, full of melancholy, and I couldn't believe it when he said it was written by Charlie Chaplin. Some of the world's best comedians have a very serious side. To be a comedian you have to recognize the potential tragedies in life and still see them in terms of laughter.

"I'm also starting another book, which is more autobiographical and much lighter. I'm

a United Church minister's son so I grew up all over the place. I was born in St. Anthony, but we moved from place to place and we were never anywhere longer than three or four years. That's another reason why I like Springdale so much—it's really the first home I've ever had. We've been here 18 years and raised our family."

Now Ed is experiencing the mixed emotions a grown-up family brings all of us. Michelle is in the third year of an education degree and Cathy has taken a year off from her psychology courses. Robbie, 14, is the athlete in the family with a long string of swimming records. His youngest daughter, Jennifer, 17, just left for Harvard, and Ed can't resist reporting the funny side.

"I don't know how she'll be able to handle the lack of knowledge of Newfoundland, but they'll soon know a lot more—I expect to hear the Harvard choir singing Newfie songs," he adds. "Her roommate-to-be from Dayton, Ohio, phoned at 2.30 a.m. to ask, among other things, when Newfoundland abolished slavery."

With Jennifer's help and Ed's eye for the funny things in life, we expect to continue laughing. We'll take it, it's good for us.

Make way for Angie Warren!

Anyone reading the *nor'wester* in August could not fail to notice the headlines proclaiming the tremendous success enjoyed by the Springdale Bluefins and Baie Verte Dolphins swim clubs. Their swimmers won an amazing 91 of 96 medals at the Mount Pearl Summer Games, and in Gander two weeks later the two clubs battled their way to the top two positions.

One of the stars in both events was an 11 year-old from Springdale, Angie Warren, who topped off winning all seven gold medals in her age group at Mount Pearl by winning all her events at Gander, setting new records in every race she swam. Even Kirsten



Angie Warren and Jason Sparkes, who both set meet records at Gander. Photo courtesy the nor'wester.

Otto of East Germany, who won all of her six races at the Olympics, would be impressed. It's heady stuff for any youngster, but Angie takes it in her stride, and when she says school is more important than swimming she means it.

Angie has been swimming four years with the Bluefins. She was in ice skating when Karen Samways, the swimming coach, visited Grant Collegiate looking for swimmers. Angie, who plays softball and will be trying out for the school volleyball and basketball teams this year, decided to give it a try. The rest is history.

"There are 80 in the Bluefins swim club, and 13 of us went to the Mount Pearl Summer Games," Angie reports. "We all did well,

too. I've been to the Gander meet three years now, but I didn't know what the competition would be like at Mount Pearl. My two best strokes are backstroke and butterfly, and I like the individual medley. I didn't expect to do well but the first event was the 50 metres backstroke. Once I won that race, there was no pressure on me at all, and I won seven gold medals."

While Angie is very modest about her success, several people we've talked to say she is a natural swimmer and could do even better if she took her swimming more seriously. But an 11-year-old should compete only if she enjoys the sport.

Winning medals at the Summer Games and in the provincial

championships has encouraged her to continue.

"But I don't know about Olympics," she says with a smile. "I've got quite a record wherever I've gone. My parents are really proud, but my brother's not interested in swimming."

Being a celebrity means is quite used to being interviewed now, and she was even on TV during the Summer Games program. It hasn't gone to her head. One of her teachers tells her swimming is largely responsible for the assurance that she demonstrates while talking. She hasn't given any thought to a career for it's early days, but being a swimming coach would be in the back of her mind.

Introducing Tana Ryan

Tana Ryan, the operations manager of the *nor'wester* in Springdale, doesn't look a bit like a tough managing editor as portrayed in the TV series "The Slap Maxwell Story". For one thing, she's an attractive 24-year-old blonde and for another, she's more talkative than taciturn.

Tana is not a newcomer to Hall's Bay, although she has been away for a while.

"Dad used to work with Bowaters so I can remember the rabbit trails in Robert's Arm," she recalls with a laugh. "The Ryans had one of the first businesses there—they operated a taxi service across the ice."

Running a newspaper is a bit like operating a taxi service, too. You have to get it out in all weather and you can't afford to miss anyone who calls. Tana has been in Springdale two years as editor of the *nor'wester* for Robinson-Blackmore. The paper, which was formerly the *Green Bay News*, was owned by Francis Hull.

"He ran it more as a hobby than anything else, but nothing was left out," Tana remembers. "Francis still takes photographs



Tana Ryan

at weddings and does videos and he runs The Sports Shop."

Tana earned a Diploma of Applied Arts at Bay St. George Community College and spent her first year at the *Gander Beacon* with Bob Moss as her editor before coming to the *nor'wester* the second year. She left to get more experience with *The Western Star* who then offered her a sports reporter job.

"It wasn't what I wanted," she admits, "so I went to work for Robinson-Blackmore in St.

John's, where I worked on various weeklies and was editor of *The Weekender* magazine."

Tana was then offered the job of running the *nor'wester*. She accepted, and found it less daunting than she'd thought.

"I was a little skeptical at the beginning but I haven't had any problems," she tells us. "I have always been a paper girl. First the *Springdale News*, then the *Green Bay News*, and now back has been very busy, although we have people

think that's still our name. Randy Ellison, who is the sports reporter, also handles our circulation."

The paper covers all of Green Bay and White Bay and has a 4,000 circulation, which is high considering Springdale and Baie Verte are the only large centres. Every community has carriers and Tana is trying to get more correspondents. With a small staff it's difficult to run the paper and, at the same time, provide her staff with holidays, but Tana appreciates the help of Randy and Kathy Dicks who is now the editor.

"While we have our regular items, we're always looking for a big story to break," she comments with a grin. "People look forward to getting the paper and they come in here early Wednesday afternoon before the papers



Randy Ellison

arrive from Grand Falls."

The *nor'wester* is being hooked into the Robinson-Blackmore computer in Grand Falls which should speed up typesetting and layout. It's another indication

that this is a modern and professional operation. It's also fast-moving as two white sports cars parked in front of the office indicate.

Extra responsibilities for Kathy

Kathy Dicks is a familiar figure in the Green Bay area both as a volunteer and as the news reporter for the *nor'wester*. Kathy is now taking on new responsibilities as editor of the weekly newspaper as well as interviewing and writing stories. This is another step in a career that started in Springdale where Kathy was born 22 years ago.

"I did my on-the-job training with the newspaper's former owner, Francis Hull," she explains. "His office was so small it was a job to squeeze a typewriter in, but I learned a lot from Francis. For example, one thing was that many stories involve tragedy. It's hard to cover a traffic accident, a death in the family, or something like the Little Bay flood, but you must see the story objectively and as a service you have to provide."

A stint in Labrador where she covered as many as 10 stories a day and did the layout for *The Labradorian* gave her valuable on-the-job training. Six months ago, she returned to Springdale to



Kathy Dicks

work for the *nor'wester*, but is also involved in several community activities in South Brook where she grew up.

A member of the South Brook recreation committee and a director of the Green Bay Economic Development Association, Kathy also helps out with any local promotions such as the recent Miss Forestfest contest where she acted as emcee for the event. This fall, she's offering a photography

course with the 4-H club in South Brook.

"It's a nice change of pace here in Green Bay," Kathy says. "In Labrador, you had to find your own news, but here a lot of people let you know about stories. Mining is the big story here, both in the past and right now. Springdale and Baie Verte are the centres for exploration and drilling as well as the region's commercial and industrial centres."

Wood is our business

W.M. Goudie Limited is a pulpwood contractor and also does some work in road construction. The W.M. stands for William Maxwell (Max) Goudie, who started the business in 1970. The Goudies came from Port Anson and go back a long time. Max's son, Kurt, 28, tells us the family floated their house from Port Anson in 1959. His grandfather also cut wood as a contractor—it wasn't easy then. Kurt has been six years with W.M. Goudie where his older brother, Keith, 34, also works but other members of the family are not involved.

The company started as a supplier to the Labrador linerboard mill in 1970 before supplying to Bowaters. Now it provides pulpwood to Kruger Corner Brook Pulp and Paper. Cutting has been concentrated in the Goodyear's Cove area but has begun along the Robert's Arm road.

"We have 70 people cutting for W.M. Goudie Ltd., and the Corner Brook strike has meant we've had to lay off loggers," Kurt explains, "but we've continued to haul wood to the roadside. We're not trucking any wood, though."

"The area we're in now was burnt over sometime in the 1930s," Max adds. "The Burnt Berry area was half fir and half black spruce but it's exhausted now. Pine was very good but only



Max and Kurt Goudie

overmature pine is left and it's very knotty. Some Japanese larch has been transplanted as a fast-growing species. It's doing very well and may be suitable for pulp."

Pulpwood is only one part of the Goudie woods business. Superior Logging Ltd. was formed as W.M. Goudie (1977) Ltd., but the name was changed in 1980 to avoid confusion. It was set up to manufacture kiln-dried and interior

products. Superior Logging has 19 employees at its plant, and others logging and sawmilling.

A very attractive log home recently completed by the company indicates an expansion into other fields. A quick tour confirms the excellent quality of interior and exterior work.

"We've only been involved in building log homes for two years now," Max reports. "The home outside is a new development because most people build their own cabins. We use tongue and groove logs of spruce, pine, western red cedar. We brought two shipments of the cedar on a trial basis and found it very good with less shrinkage than other woods."

Most local sawmills produce square timber, and three species—birch and aspen.

"Birch is slow-growing," explains. "We have mostly birch but a small amount of low birch is found here. A lower quality and suitable for pallette stock and party buildings."

Stuffed Cod Fillets

Serves 4

1½ lb. fresh cod fillets
3 oz. cream cheese
2 cups dried bread crumbs
½ tsp. savory
¼ cup chopped, fresh parsley
1 tbsp. butter or margarine
pepper to taste

Mix together the cream cheese, 1 cup of the bread crumbs, butter and pepper. Cut the fillets into 4-inch lengths and flatten with a cooking mallet or the bottom of a heavy bottle. Spread the filling on the fillet, taking care not to break the delicate flesh. Roll up and secure with a toothpick. Dip the rolls in a beaten egg and coat in the remaining bread crumbs. Saute in a heavy skillet over medium heat, carefully to brown each side.

Serve with tartar sauce and tossed green salad.



The model home built by Superior Logging Limited.

Take home "a piece of the Rock"

Fred Thorne, 41, is the genial owner of "Fred's Rock Shop" located on a road parallel to the Little Bay road approaching the downtown area of Springdale. His is one of several businesses on the road. Fred has been connected with the business for 10 years. It was called "The Rock Shop" when Fred was manager for owner Fred Goudie, and he renamed it "Fred's Rock Shop" when he purchased it from the Goudie family.

Both Fred and his wife Angela were born in Buchans, and Fred came into contact with the ASARCO geologists while working with the Boys and Girls Club. What started as a hobby became a job, and now the whole family chips away at rocks for a living: Angela and their son, Fred, 18, and daughter, Corrine, 17, are all part of the growing business which manufactures mostly clocks, plaques, bookends, pen sets and trophies.

"I had been a silversmith hobbyist and worked with gemstones before ending up here as manager when the mines closed," Fred reveals. "Fred Goudie had the rights to a virginite quarry. Virginite is a fairly hard soapstone with a distinctive green color found on the Baie Verte peninsula. It's hard to work with because it frac-



Fred Thorne finishing off a virginite design

tures easily, but the large amount of quartz in it adds to the color and allows it to shine up well. We also use marble from Roddickton and Corner Brook, and pink marble from Sop's Arm."

Fred's Rock Shop also trades stones with visitors and family members are always on the lookout for interesting rocks to try their skills on. Many visiting Americans are rockhounds, a hobby that's getting bigger every year.

When Fred bought the business he kept its employees. With the help of the Exploits Local Economic Development Assistance (LEDA) Corporation in Botwood

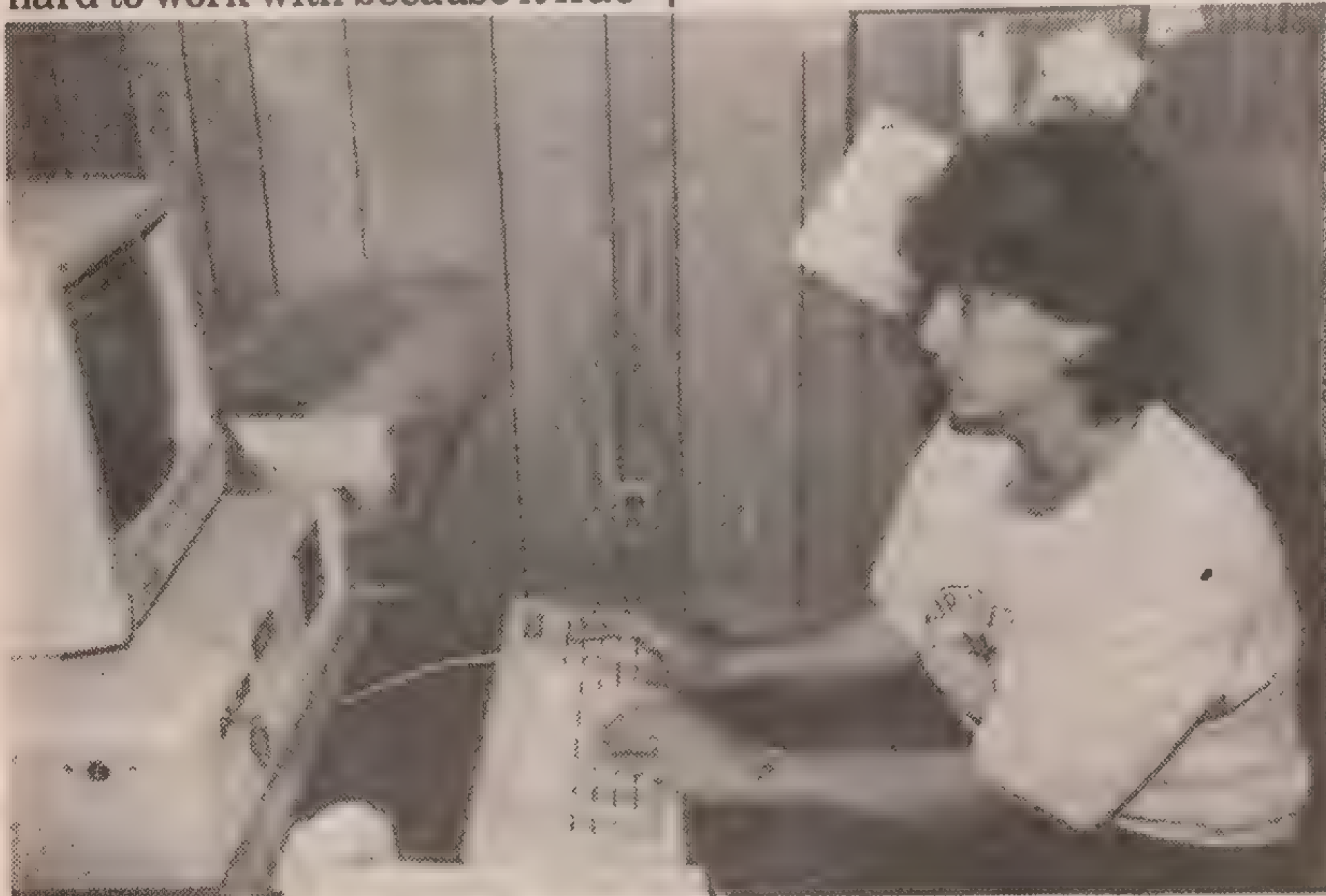
he built an expansion to the original workshop to make a sales area. Fred credits Wince Snow and people in rural development with being a great help during the expansion.

Fred demonstrates how he cuts out a small design of Newfoundland in a piece of virginite. It looks very difficult to us, but Fred accomplishes it in no time using a large circular saw that spews out splinters of rock with cascades of water that lubricate and cool the saw. Working with rock is a messy job.

"You don't wear your Sunday best here," Angela laughs. She enjoys working with rock as much as Fred, but she's also mastering a new computer, a sign that business is good.

"Our market is 80 per cent on the island, but we do ship to all provinces," Fred notes. "Nobody else on the island produces these items to the same scale but there are suppliers in Labrador. Apart from rock items, we also have a wide range of laminated plaques and trophies to fill in the slow months. We do use oak which is hard to come by, so most of our wood is birch and pine from W.M. Goudie Limited. We're trying to change our products so that all material used is from Newfoundland."

Markets have grown rapidly.



Angela Thorne gets acquainted with a new computer.

Fred advertises by radio and catalogue and originally did a lot of door-to-door canvassing but now most business comes to him and he sells to jewelery stores across the island, at the airport shop in Gander and also to the major craft outlets. From April to September, tourist trade is brisk, but Fred believes a shop on the Trans-Canada Highway would help.

"At Christmas, clocks are very popular," Fred reports, "and trophies sell well year round, but especially in September and in spring when sports competitions have ended. There's always something on the go in sports in the Springdale area."

The Bluefins swimming coach arrives as we talk to order some engraving of medallions won at the Summer Games in Mount Pearl. Corinne discusses the engravings. Like her brother, she is still at school, and both may turn to other occupations when they graduate.

"Corrine never really expressed an interest until last



Corrine Thorne

year," Angela notes, "but the job's a source of pocket money and gives her summer experience. She's planning to go into beauty culture and will be taking a two-year course at Gander or Corner Brook. Fred has no plans yet. They both attend Grant Collegiate in Springdale."

What do Fred and Angela do to

get away from the hectic pace of the shop since their hobby is not their business?

"We have a cabin in Hall's Bay to give us a break," Fred replies, "but in business you have to be prepared to spend a lot of money and time. It's a lot of hard work, hardly ever less than 16 hours a day."

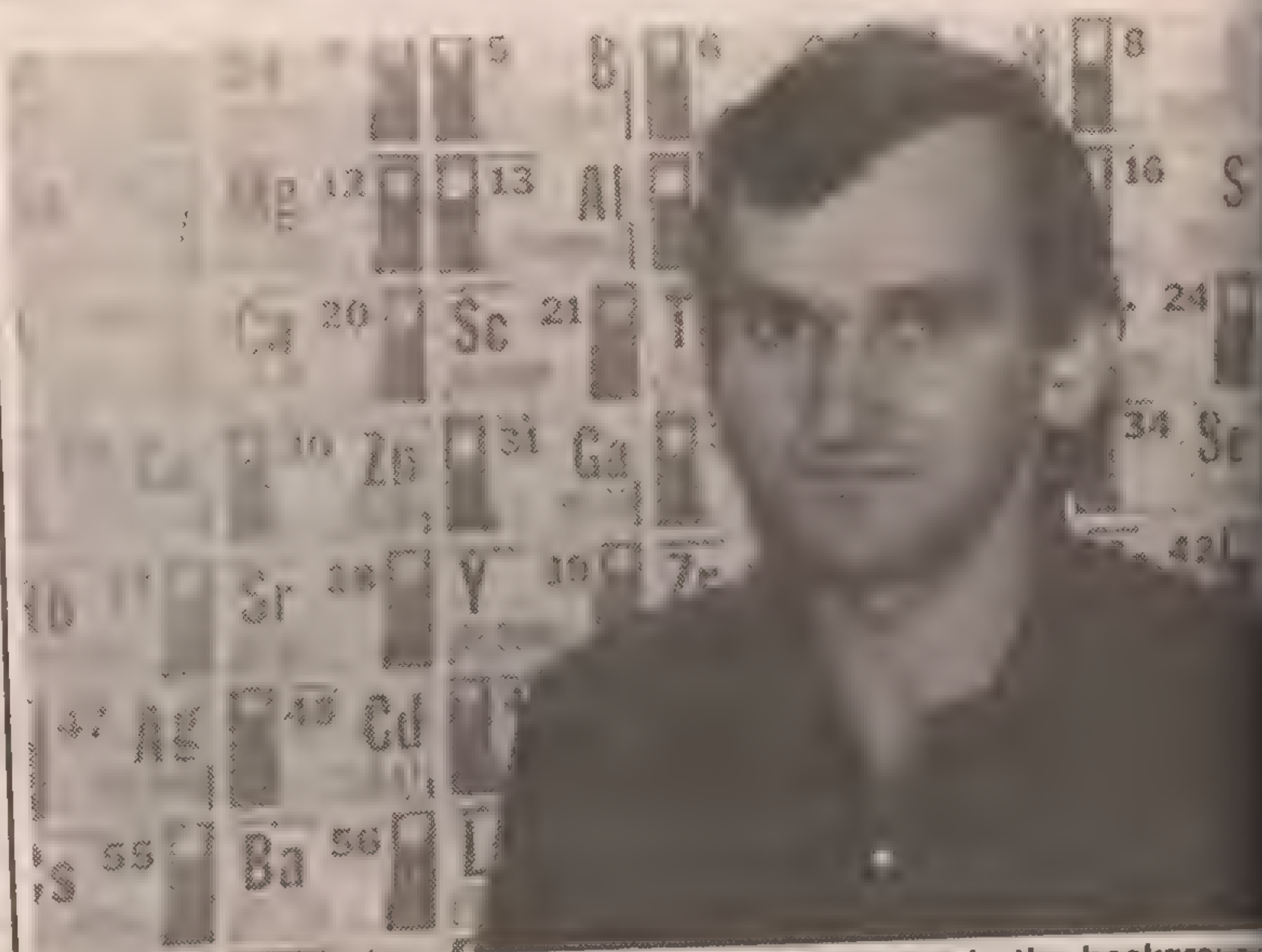
A sample of Springdale's mining industry

Springdale is close enough to the action to have the largest number of companies connected with the mining industry in the province. Most have their offices along the Little Bay road in Springdale. A building opposite the turnoff to W.M. Goudie and Sons Ltd. has housed a number of companies for 20 years, but Bob Halfyard is in his second year as the owner of Eastern Analytical Services that occupies it now.

Bob has worked in the mining industry in Labrador, Baie Verte and all around the country, so he's familiar with most aspects of the mining industry, but analysis was a departure for him.

"I was born in Springdale and started working at Rambler mines, but I left for Labrador before it closed down. I came here because I didn't want to leave Newfoundland," Bob explains.

Eastern Analytical Services



Bob Halfyard with periodic table of the elements in the background

has employees from Nova Scotia and Corner Brook, with more technical staff from elsewhere.

"We even have a chemist who has a doctorate in chemistry," Bob reports, "but most of the 20

on staff are local. We're not being a locally-owned company rather than connected with a multi-national company. Companies are involved in diamond drilling and exploration.

The exploration companies tend to send their samples to the larger labs, mainly in Vancouver, for analysis.

"The business is on a cycle and you work long hours, 14-16 hours a day. We work regular shifts, and last year we worked three shifts. We now have more equipment and will go back on three shifts if necessary. It's a risky business and you make hay while the sun shines."

People drop off samples at the lab for analysis. Some samples come from outside the province and from Labrador, but with labs all over the country business is quite competitive. There are certain procedures Eastern Analytical Services can't do but 99 per cent of the work is done in Springdale.

The kind of analysis depends on the customer's request. For gold it would be fire assay; copper, lead and zinc are assayed with chemicals or the company might do a geochemical analysis. Customers may be looking for more than one item, such as gold and base metals, but gold is the hot item at the moment.

"Samples might be of all kinds: core, rock, channel and soil," Bob reports. "There are very clear procedures for soil samples which go through a very fine mesh screen. You're looking for trace elements so you have to be very precise."

We wonder how business prospects are panning out in an industry that is notoriously fickle, and we also ask Bob what new aspects are in store for the

company.

"It's hard to judge the business, but we have expanded production," Bob replies. "We can do work faster now because we've got more sophisticated equipment from all over the world. The

more technical equipment comes from outside Canada and is very specialized, which means you can't switch to something else. We do some water analysis and will be looking at work for the oil industry."



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Petro Drilling—on cores

Gerald Butt, 39, is manager of Petro Drilling Company Limited, a company set up 19 years ago with its only office in Springdale and president Frank Nolan now in Halifax. The company was set up in the second round of mining activity when most mining companies were mainland firms. There is one other company in Baie Verte, but Springdale has always been the diamond drilling centre.

Gerald was born in Springdale, as was his wife, Karen. Their son graduates this year and has applied to Memorial University for his first year, and their daughter, who is 11 years younger, is in Grade 1.

While his background is in welding, Gerald has been with Petro Drilling 10 years, starting out in maintenance and working his way up. The peak number of employees is 45 but the number varies throughout the year.

"Things are fairly active and the mining industry in general is busy," Gerald reports. "In past years, we've worked steady for eight months without much work in winter, but the last three years we've worked pretty well year round with 8-10 drill rigs out in winter."

Petro Drilling acts as a contractor for mining companies, so Gerald doesn't always know what the mining company involved is drilling for.

"We're not interested in what's in the core, just getting the continuous core sample out," Gerald says. "The mining company gets the core analysed. We've drilled holes as deep as 4,000 feet which might take six weeks."

We're shown a small core sample from Hope Brook and it's not difficult to see the crystallization in the rock with a stereoscopic magnifying glass. The sample contains some gold, enough for Gerald to keep an eye on it.

"Gold is the main interest," he agrees. "Hope Brook started



Gerald Butt

things off and sparked interest. The Rambler claim in Baie Verte reverted back to Crown land and Rambler has again become in-

involved in a joint venture. One claim becomes available so one else picks it up."

Petro Drilling has worked over Newfoundland and in Nova Scotia in slow years, but prefers to confine itself to Newfoundland where possible. In mining, you go where the work is. Gerald admits he doesn't get too much free time—he's had just three months off since 1971.

"When it's quiet you do maintenance on the equipment in a shop which is busy all the time," he says. "Our biggest problem is finding specialists for the work and skilled workers are hard to keep. It might take a year to find a driller but it's difficult to get people to take full-time work when so many people settling for unemployment insurance."

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St. Patrick's

St. Patrick's memories

William "Uncle Bill" Hayes, 82, has lived all his life in St. Patrick's although his wife, Rita, is from Fogo. His parents were both from the Bay Roberts area and were among the first to move to St. Patrick's, a Roman Catholic community, to be close to the Little Bay copper mine. When the mine closed, a lot of people left for the Glace Bay coal mine and for the United States. Even Bill's father went to Sydney, Nova Scotia for a while.

"He worked in the fishery and in the woods until the mine started up again under a man named Mackay," Bill remembers. "It lasted just five years then."

While Bill himself didn't go, six or seven families fished the Labrador in locally-built schooners. Bill's father fished with Captain John Delaney who owned the only house not burned down in a 1904 fire.

"He told his wife to stay and they kept the house watered during the fire," Bill relates. "Mrs. Gillard had 52 mats on the wharf by his house and she lost them all when the wharf burned, but the Delaney house survived. A steamer took everyone else off. Part of the Church of England church on Sunday Cove Island blew over here in the storm."

Years later, several families fished at Handy Harbour Islands near Pacquet in White Bay where almost everyone was from St. Patrick's.

"We would go down in the spring and return in the fall, but it was too rough a place to stay in winter," Bill notes. "We'd fish for Strongs on Little Bay Islands."

Bill worked mostly in the woods but spent a few years prospecting and diamond drilling at Gull Pond, Tilt Cove and Bett's Cove. He cut for the A.N.D. Company and Bowaters, and also cut pit-props for Bowring Brothers.



Rita and William Hayes. The tree in the background still stands although the house in which Bill was born and raised was destroyed by fire. Photo courtesy William Hayes.

"I worked too hard in the woods. We cut for 90 cents a cord, and they were long days," Bill recalls. "You'd stay in camps two months or so at a time until Christmas. Wood was cut in the fall and hauled off with horses and dog teams in winter. The A.N.D. Company had horses, but most families had a dog team, four or five dogs a team."

The dogs were also the main

means of carrying mail. Richard Bouzane, Bill's uncle, carried mail for years to and from the railway station at Millertown Junction before Badger became the local station. Bill can remember the Badger road in the 1920s because he worked on it, but most of the area had no roads at all.

"It usually took two days to get the mail but you could get it in one day if there was good going in

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the spring," he tells us. "There were four teams and one would have a week off unless there was heavy mail. Springdale was the first stop, then other teams took it to Pilley's Island, Brighton and Triton. The next stop would be the South West Arm Crossing to King's Point for Jackson's Arm and on to Fleur de Lys and White Bay. Mail would also come here for Little Bay Islands and Boot Harbour which would be carried by dog teams or boat, and to Beachside, Southern Arm and Three Arms Island. The carriers risked their lives lots of times in Hall's Bay—there were no bridges across the brooks."

Bill worked many years in the woods, mainly around Grand Falls. Some people took their families with them to a camp, but all his children stayed home. Bill and Rita's only son died, and their three daughters have left to find work. One is in Gander, another is married to a teacher at Ramea Island, and a third is in St. John's. Their granddaughter, Stephanie, who is visiting for the summer will soon rejoin her



St. Patrick's

parents.

"Regina and her husband Chris Wright taught in Labrador for eight years," Bill explains. "Chris has a job in St. John's now. We didn't see much of the family this year, but we took a run to Harry's Harbour and White Bay and he showed me the first school he taught in at Burlington."

Bill was overseas for six years, working in forestry in Scotland

and England, but his family stayed home. He thinks he might bring people back to return St. Patrick's to some of the early 1900s.

"Many people are retired now, and the younger ones are logging. Most of the young people have left for the mainland but I think they may bring people back," Bill concludes.

Coffee Cove

The Colbournes of Coffee Cove

As we turn off the Little Bay road towards Shoal Arm our progress is halted by a flock of goats and a lone sheep. The goats have wooden collars to prevent them getting into gardens but they're still finding plenty of grass to crop. Eventually, the flock moves on and we continue on down to Coffee Cove.

Kent, 30, and Joe, 34, are two of the sons of Joseph and Gwendolyn Colbourne. Joe lives in Beachside, but Kent lives in Coffee Cove and is the owner of the goats and sheep.

"Goats and sheep are a hobby now, but the family had a number of animals when I was a boy. The sheep is an orphan ram that grew up with the goats and thinks it's a goat," Kent explains.



The Colbournes of Coffee Cove. l-r Kent, Jose, Gwendolyn and Joe

Joseph (Jose) is 77 and Gwendolyn is 68, and their families had

been living in Coffee Cove for several generations before the

born. Jose's grandfather was from Twillingate and Gwendolyn's was a Baker from Grey Islands. The first families fished, but logging and mining became the main activities later.

"I spent my first years fishing, but in 1947 I stopped fishing to go into the woods with a bucksaw," Jose recalls. "It was all right then, better days than now. You could work all your life. The nearest Church of England church was at Little Bay, which was called Indian Bight, and that was a mile's walk."

There was only a cart track for a long time, but eventually a road was built to Little Bay and paved in the 1970s. Coffee Cove remains an unincorporated community so keeping it maintained is a problem.

Only a few families are left in Coffee Cove now, and most young people have left the community to find work. Jose and Gwendolyn had their 50th wedding anniversary this summer and all the family came home to celebrate.

"Our children live all over the place, in Edmonton, Scarborough, Schefferville, Goose Bay, Mount Pearl, Buchans, Botwood, Springdale, Little Bay and here," Gwendolyn explains. "All 11 children were home last month, together with 38 grandchildren and six great-

grandchildren."

"It was a great family reunion, but I couldn't go out on a tear with all those children around," Joe laughs.

Joe lives in Beachside and works at the community wharf loading fish for Connors Brothers.

"I never fished myself, and most people are loggers around here," he tells us. "Several men from Coffee Cove worked in the Little Bay mine, but families have moved away now. People have to switch around jobs for work."

"The caplin fishery was fair, but it was very poor for groundfish in this area although there were fish to the north and south. It's been a poor fishery for the last few years—1984 was the best

summer I've seen."

Like others growing up in Coffee Cove, Joe went to school in Little Bay and to high school in Springdale. He can remember when Brian Peckford was a schoolteacher and told his class he was running for election but Joe says, "None of us believed him."

"We had our own school here but I went to school in Indian Bight. Most children go to Springdale now, although two go to Little Bay. Teachers only stayed a year or two when I was going to school—the female teachers were the hardest for me, but you learned more then," Joe grudgingly admits.



Little Bay

Back home in Little Bay

Harvey Boyd, 77, and his wife, Ruby, are still very active and today are getting ready their travel trailer for a trip.

"Ruby and I are heading up to Fort Birchy this week—we've been to Square Pond and Notre Dame parks and try to get to local parks," Harvey says. "Several Springdale and King's Point families leave their trailers by Indian River but we like to move around."

Harvey was born at Shoal Arm near where the ferry landing is now, but Harvey and Ruby lived in Springdale for eight years after getting married, and then Grand Falls for 13 years before returning to Little Bay to start a business when the mine reopened.

"While I was at Springdale I worked in the woods and then worked as production manager at a bottling plant for Bennett's

Dominion Beer which distributed all along the coast. There were Bennett breweries all around Newfoundland then," Harvey recalls.

"We had a dry goods and grocery store and had gas pumps. Running the store was a full-time job for both of us because we didn't have any children to help us. There were a lot more people here then. They came from all over Newfoundland and even



Harvey Boyd

from the mainland. It was all copper mining in this area—now all you see are the tailings stretching a quarter mile into the bay. I worry about that because eventually they'll all be washed out into the ocean which could affect the fishery."

Although he is retired now, Harvey takes an active interest in what's going on and often compares conditions with those of the past.

"There were more caplin this summer than ever before, even back to when I was a boy," Harvey reflects. "Little Bay was quite a bustling community then with 2,200 people—bigger than Springdale. People even had to come here to send telegraphs."

When things were in full swing, nearby Beachside almost certainly lived up to its name of Wild Bight, but things have quietened down a lot since then, according to Harvey. There were far more than 50 families when the mine was operating, but many families have left since it closed. The Antles, Armstrongs, Coombs, Dobbins, Hearn, Pelley, Simms and Verges have lived in Beachside a long time, though.

"People are still involved in mining and logging. Most miners come back home every two or three months to see their wives and children who live here. My nephew works at the Polaris mine in the Arctic Northwest, which is about as far away as you can get

in Canada.

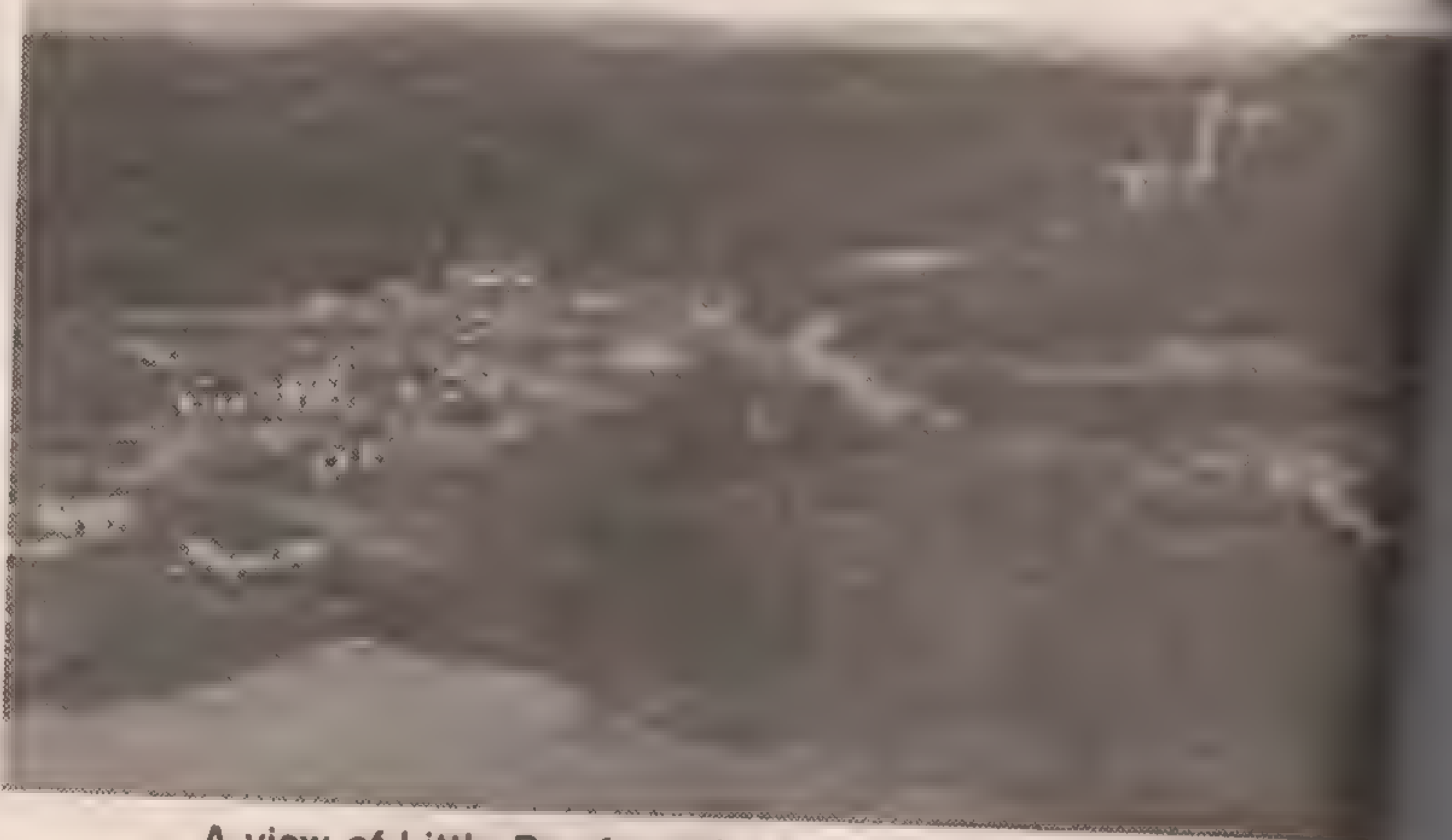
"The community has changed quite a bit," Harvey notes. "Water and sewer is being extended to a part of the town but there are three more phases yet. I was mayor for a while and 22 years on the council from 1966—it had been going a year before I arrived back. It's difficult to get people to stand—they don't want to take the abuse."

It has not been an easy year for councillors so far. There was a major flood and the road was washed out.

"I had nearly four feet of water

in my basement and had to replace parts on the various appliances but at least I didn't have mud like some people," Harvey notes. "It's the first time there ever been a flood like that. The dam gave out and everyone was flooded out. The brook usually runs by the back of the house but there was water everywhere for a while."

Things are getting back to normal, but the reminder will be around for a long time because many families are raising their houses to safeguard against recurrence.



A view of Little Bay from the Beachside road hill.

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"A bad old year"

Beachside fisherman, Cyril Bennett, has been fishing for nine years. Today on the wharf he's getting ready with his son Todd, 16, to set out to check his mackerel trap.

"This has been the worst summer I've seen for groundfish, and the weather has generally been poor," he contends. "One problem was we started late up here this year because of the ice. We usually have boats in the water by May 25th, but this year it was the middle of June before we could get out. The trap fishery has been a failure with very few cod inshore, at least in this bay. We've been fishing cod and turbot since the caplin fishery ended. We were flat out on caplin for a week or so, although the bar seiners got most of them. There's no problem in selling turbot, and we're even salting them. We sell our catch to Connors Brothers of Isle aux Morts."

Cyril has had his mackerel trap out for a week and it'll be in the water another two weeks depending on the weather and how he does. At least herring was good according to the seiner crews he's talked to.

"Crab is another story," Cyril adds. "There's been a problem



Cyril and Todd Bennett

with soft crab this year. We've caught enough and Janes in Jackson's Arm would take all we can catch, but you can't sell crab that's full of water, and that's three-quarters of our catch this summer."

The poor fishery has caused families to continue to leave Beachside. Cyril notes that 14 families have moved out this year, six of them just in the last month. It's an indication things are not as bright as they appear to be on the surface as new houses going up all over Hall's Bay might suggest.

"There are 14 boats fishing out of Beachside, mostly with gill

nets. Other men work in the mines, mostly on the mainland. I was a miner myself but I'm too far down the seniority list to hope for a job even if there is some activity," Cyril laments.

There has, however, been quite a bit of exploration work north of Hall's Bay, and there are several companies in Springdale involved in diamond drilling.

"I did do some diamond drilling around here," Cyril tells us. "The Ming's Bight gold mine will shut down next spring but signs are good in the Baie Verte area, and things may pick up. Todd has three years of school left, and he's looking at a career in geology. Dwight, 18, graduated this year and is more interested in going into the armed forces—he doesn't like fishing at all."

Cyril is philosophical about the future, and he's making efforts to remain in the fishery. It means casting his net a little wider.

"I've done some experimenting with raising mussels in Little Bay Arm near St. Patrick's, but the spate of shellfish poisoning is making it difficult to get started in aquaculture," he explains. "Let's face it, it's been a bad old year. You can jig just enough fish for supper, salt a few for the winter and that's it."



An interesting fish caught at Beachside: about five inches long and very flat—any offers on what it is?

Little Bay Islands

Building roads and careers

Irving Wheaton arrived in Little Bay Islands to teach 25 years ago, and, apart from a three-year absence, he's been a resident ever since. He's been on the council for 20 years as councillor, town clerk and mayor, and is now mayor for the second time. It hasn't been difficult to get a full council, but, as Irving says with a chuckle, "Nobody's beating down the door either." It seems while everybody wants a council only a few turn up for meetings and four councillors now shoulder the work because one councillor moved to the mainland.

"People are too busy nowadays to do things—it's like putting the bell on a cat. You know it needs to be done, but no one wants to do it," Irving jokes.

Roads are the biggest problem the community faces. The access road was built in 1967, but nothing had been done since except grading and plowing. The town council petitioned the provincial government and Norman Doyle, the minister of transportation, visited Little Bay Islands last winter and again in May when money was promised for the road from the ferry to the town.

"Mr. Doyle was true to his word," Irving reports, "the road has been surveyed and tenders close September 14, so we've got to first base." A later report in the *nor'wester* confirms the work is going ahead.

As far as the road around the community goes, it's a different story. The town of about 170 taxpayers has to come up with 40 per cent of the \$200,000 cost.

"There's no way we can finance 40 per cent of building a road," Irving maintains. "Already, 20 per cent of our revenue is going to pay our debt on the water and sewer and we can't take another 20 per cent to finance a road. The government needs a different



Irving Wheaton

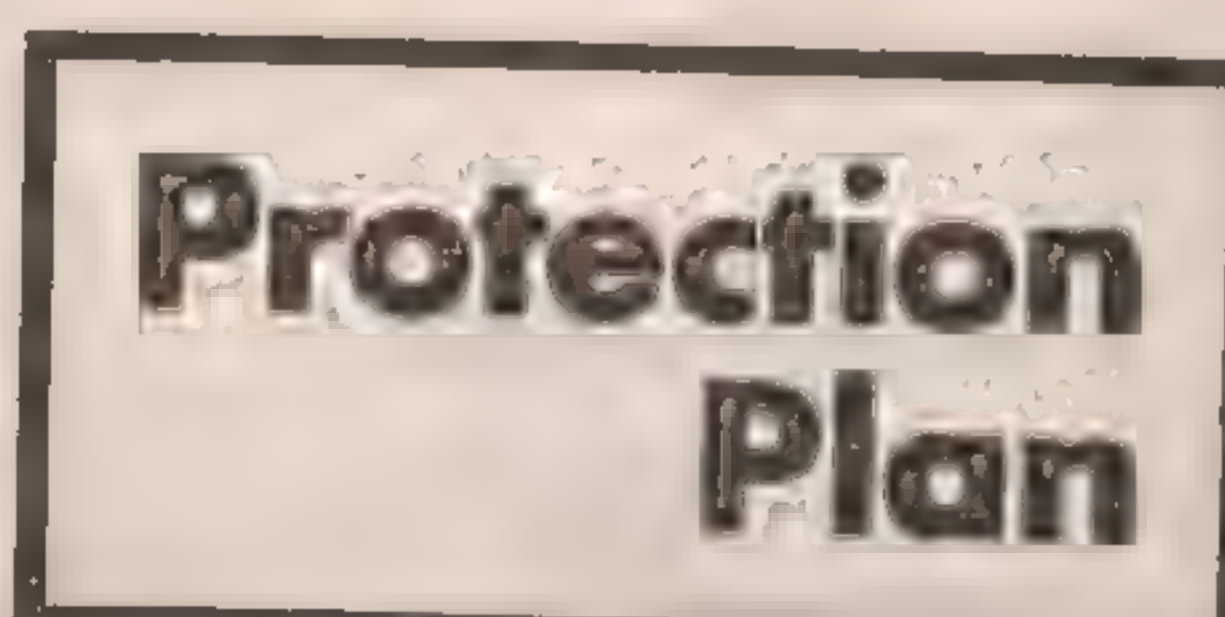
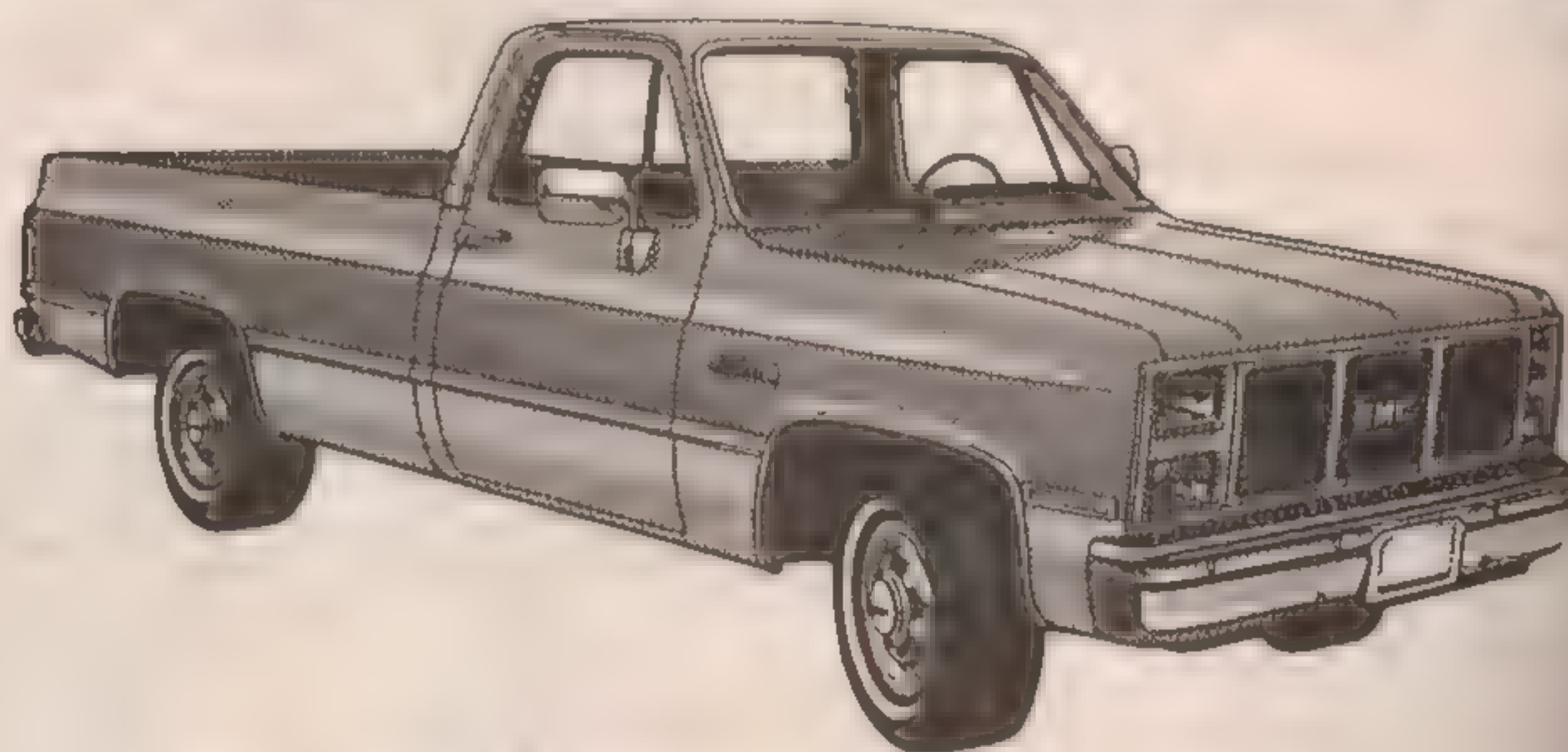
policy for small communities for things like roadbuilding." He also says there's a runoff problem because no ditchwork has been done since 1967, so the ditches are practically filled up to the road surface. This means heavy rains or spring melt could cause floods. It's estimated it would cost every

taxpayer \$900-\$1,000 to fix the roads.

Irving is, however, pleased with the help the provincial government has provided in terms of small interim amounts over and above the regular revenue. There have been guaranteed loans to the fishplant and the ferry costs a lot of money to operate, but he's so sure the government should have become involved in running the intra-provincial ferry system.

"Things could get done much faster," he suggests. "If you have a breakdown it takes a week to get repairs. I was involved in the ferry for 14 years in the summer and after school. We'd had engines replaced within 24 hours. One time we managed to get the *Green Bay Transport* operating within three days where the government would take a month. There's too many people taking the ferry through and people are inconvenienced."

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Irving is also principal of H.L. Strong Academy, and he's now teaching the children of parents he taught 20 years ago. The all-grade school has 65 students this year, which implies it may lose staff. The school can't afford to lose a teacher because it would still have to offer the same number of courses, and the staff already have a heavy workload.

"As principal, I have 12-13 free periods in the six-day 42-course rotation, and our vice-principal has just six free periods," Irving notes. "The standard has been excellent—our students are bright and very capable. Eight graduated last year and there'll likely be six this year. In the last 20 years, I know of just seven students who have not made the grade."

Irving also credits his staff with

much of the school's success. Gerry Weir was born on Little Bay Islands, both Gary Boyd and Roxanne Flynn moved from Stephenville, and the other three teachers are in their first or second year of teaching at the school.

"Some of the achievement can be attributed to the lack of turnover," Irving suggests. "Teachers have been here long enough to follow a child's progress right through school."

Having an excellent school board also helps in Irving's opinion, and he says Green Bay has one of the best boards in the province.

"I would say the best, but I've never worked with another board," he tells us. "All three superintendents are excellent and so is the co-ordinator, and things

are run very smoothly. The area to cover and the only large schools are in Triton, Springdale and Baie Verte."

Right now, computer science is very popular with the students. Some go to university taking law and education, while others go to trades school and institutes to pursue courses in computer science, food technology and refrigeration.

"We have people all over the place, doctors, lawyers, bankers, and I can remember every one," Irving says, "and many come back to visit. A few students still want to go into the fishery, but most of our graduates eventually leave because the jobs are already taken up by people who went to school here 25 years ago."

A poor fishery this year

Marden Wiseman has been fishing more than 30 years. One of four fishermen on Little Bay Islands, Marden's boat, the 50-ft. Tracey Glenn, is his third.

"I've had her six years—I needed a larger boat to get into crab," Marden tells us as he fires up the engine. "I've spent practically all my life in the fishery except for three or four years at building

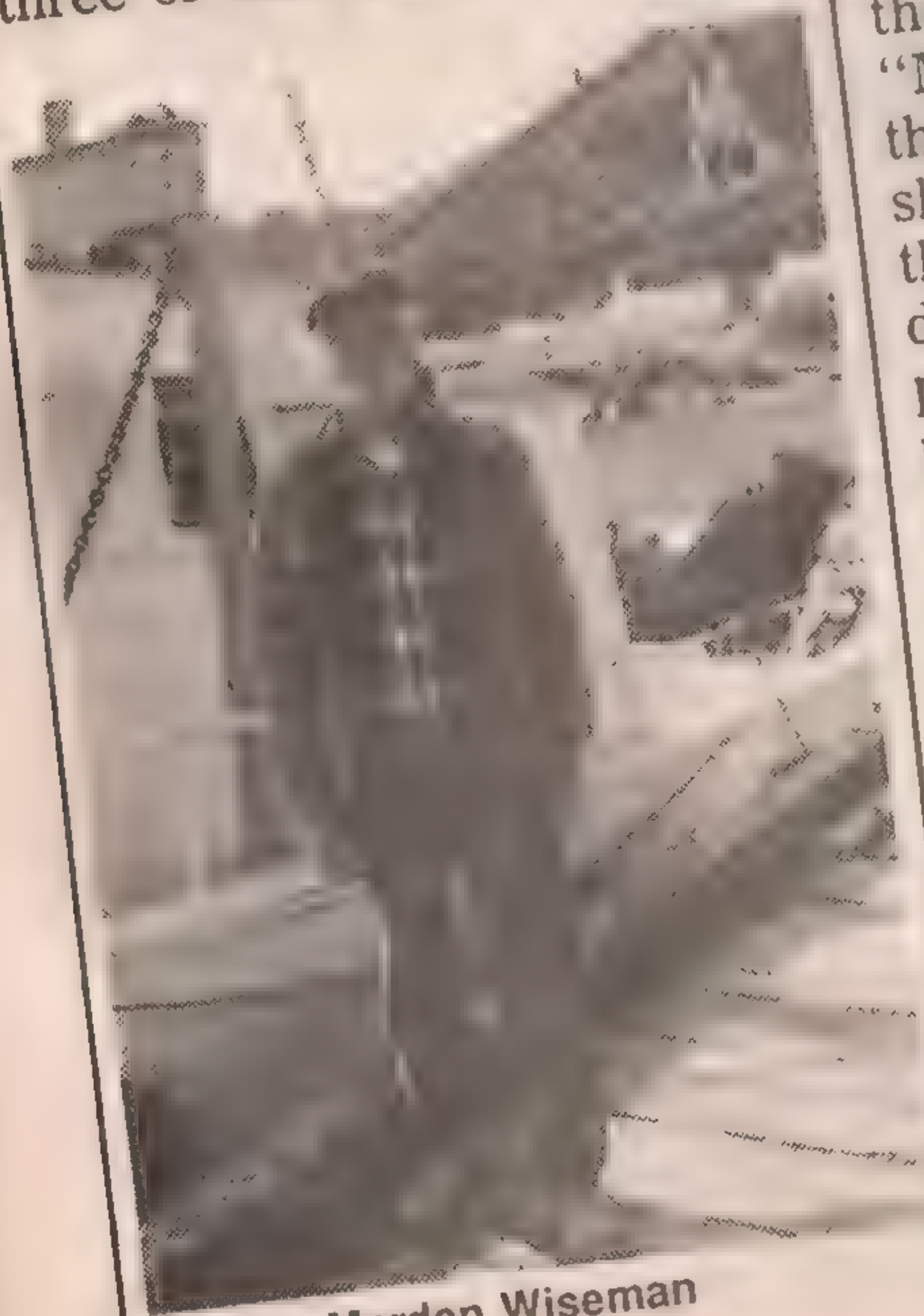
boats. The largest was a 65-footer. Most vessels are wooden longliners and draggers but many fishermen are now turning to fiberglass."

As Marden points out, Little Bay Islands has always been a prosperous place and no one is on social assistance. But this year has been a trying one so far.

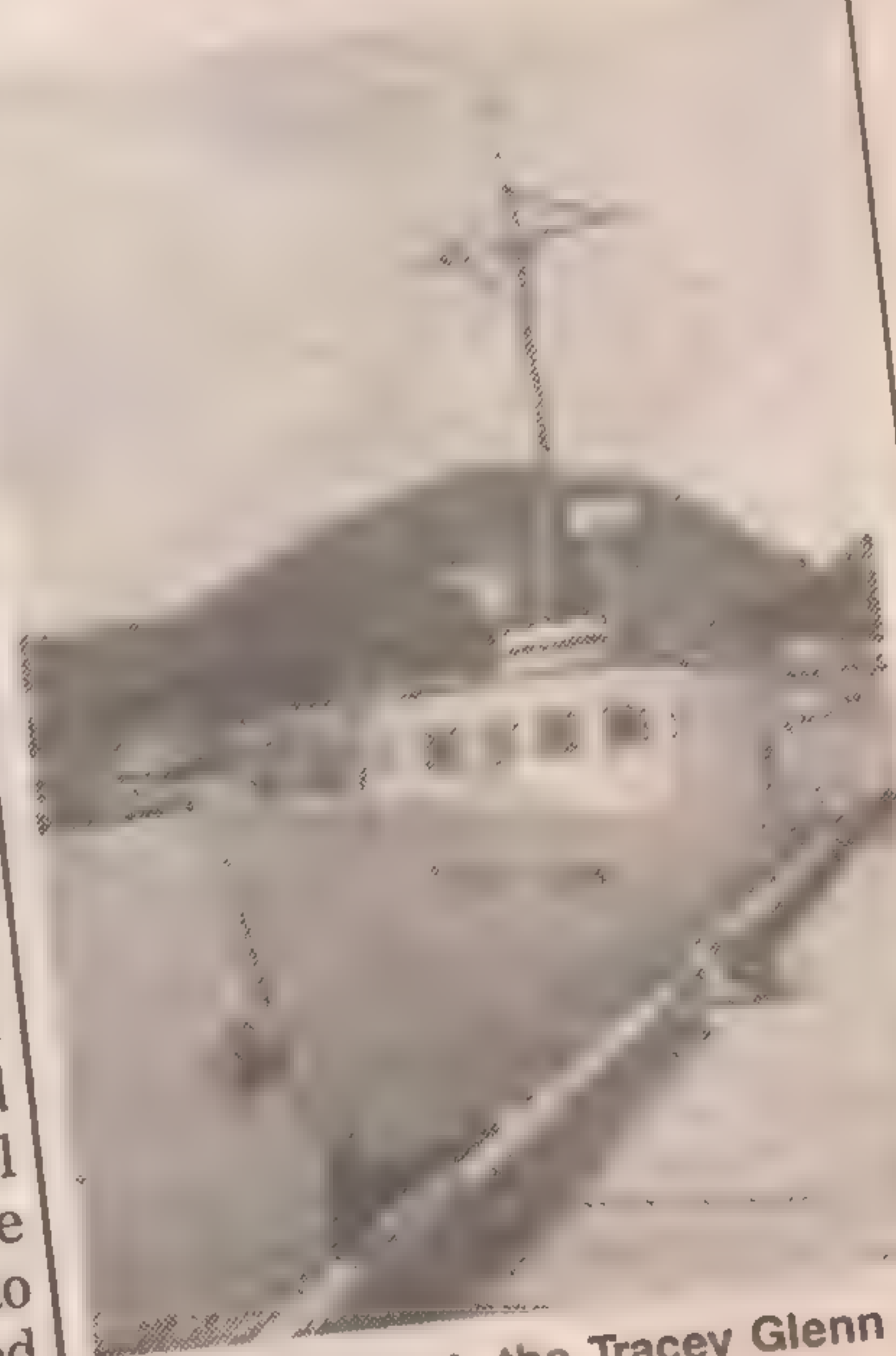
"It all started with the soft crabs which were higher this year than before," Marden notes. "Mackerel has been scarce and the price is poor. Fishermen shouldn't catch anything for less than 10 cents a pound, but you don't have any choice. Caplin was poor for me, partly because the plant can't handle what we can catch."

A few fishermen go to Labrador or to the Grey Islands but their families stay home. Others are away mining or logging. Wood on the island is suitable only for firewood but some men go to the mainland to cut wood. There used to be several sawmills but all have closed down. Some more people are trying to get back into the fishery, which is a mixed blessing for Marden.

"I have three sons who have finished school. Greg and Bradley are keen to fish but Jeffrey, the youngest, isn't sure," he reports. But today, the fishery offers the only opportunity for younger people. With no mining now, the local Jones fishplant is the mainstay for Little Bay Islands residents.



Marden Wiseman



Marden's boat, the Tracey Glenn

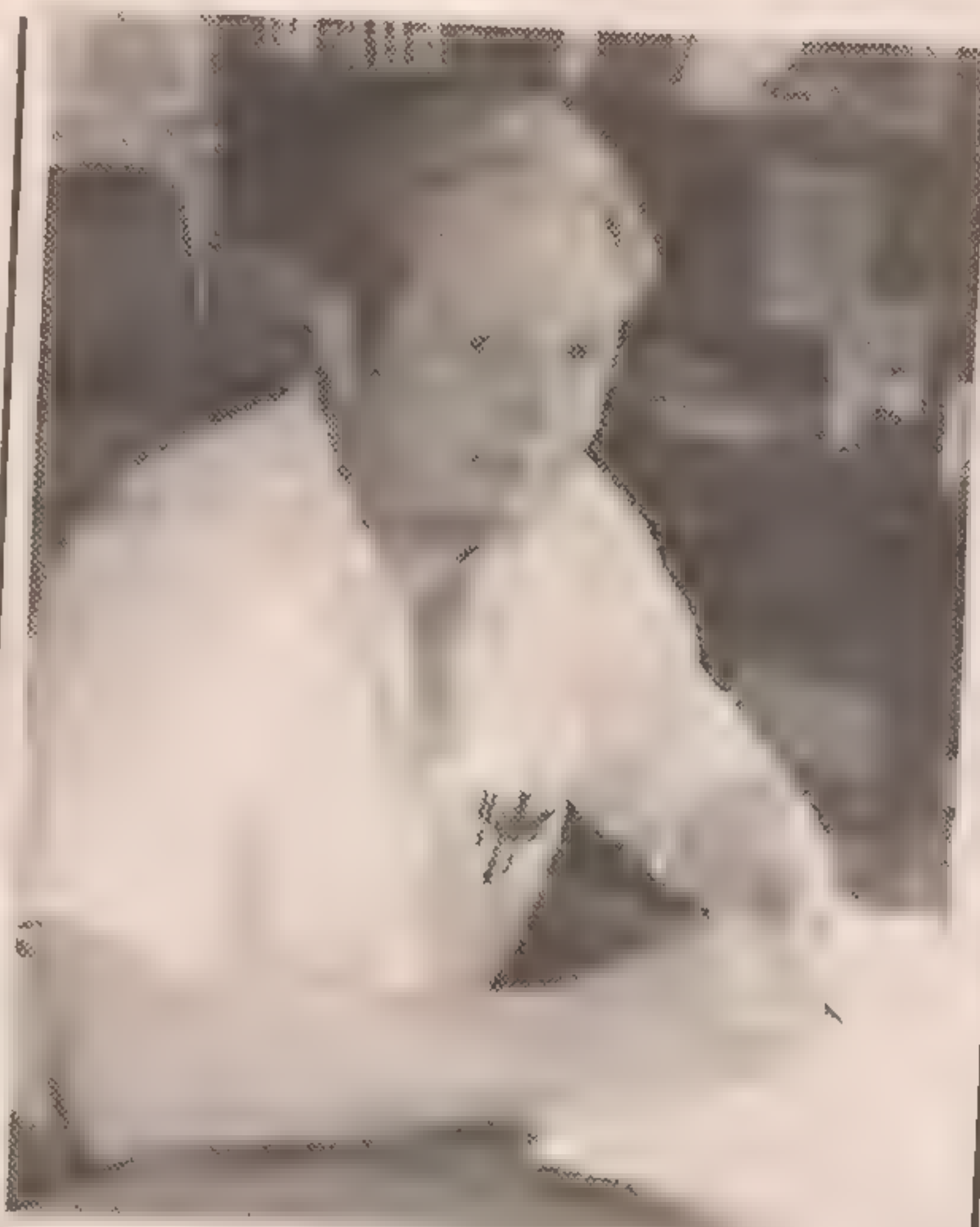
A better year last year

S.T. Jones and Sons Ltd. is owned by Jim Mahon of St. John's, and Peter Morey, originally from Port Anson, who lives in Topsail. Their fishplant, however, is located on Little Bay Islands. There are, in fact, two plants because there is also a crab plant in the lower building and another plant a little farther up the hill. Jim Mahon is listed as owner, Peter Morey as plant manager, and Lemuel Gates as assistant manager, but Lem, 39, is in charge of the fishplant when we call in.

"I was born on Little Bay Islands and lived here until 17 years ago," Lem tells us. "Now I have a house in Mount Pearl where I live from late December to April. The family usually comes out here for two months but the children go to school in Mount Pearl. There is an excellent school here, H.L. Strong, where the standard is very high although they can't offer all the courses larger centres can."

The plant processes pelagic species: herring, mackerel and caplin.

"We didn't do herring this spring and it doesn't look like it's going to be a good fishery this



Lemuel Gates

fall," Lem tells us. "There are plenty of herring in the bay but most are small. We bought 14,000-15,000 pounds of small herring one day—the marketplace is willing to accept herring of 300 grams and up."

Mackerel and caplin are the plant's main species. The plant had 10 days of good quantities of mackerel, although there appears to be nothing at the time of our visit.

"We don't know if the macker-

el is coming to the surface and haven't heard of any tuna here this year," Lem tells us. "Caplin was pretty good but we couldn't take so much each day for the last days—about 55,000-60,000 lbs a day can be handled in the big freezers."

"The peak season when caplin and caplin are processed has extra 45 people on each shift. Last year we were on double shift. You can never say how many employees you have. Last year supplied work for just as many people off the island as on but we had just a skeleton staff this year but those we have should have a fair amount of work."

The Jones fishplant is a very small neighbor to the Truro plant, but it collects groundfish from fishermen to sell to FPI. In return, FPI buys crab for the Jones plant. The plant would also process squid but this year there's only been a bucketful here and there.

Lem has his own views on what's happening in the crab fishery.

"This morning I had a long conversation with the fish inspections officer about soft-shell crab," he reports. "There was a regulation covering it for a number of years until two years ago and we would like to see the department of fisheries reintroduce the regulation to stop dumping. In some places, more gets dumped than the plant is buying and that's not coming in the quota because it's not receipted."

"And yet a fisherman might get fined for bringing in one soft-shell crab which at least has some meat on it. We need regulations but they have to make sense. Fishermen don't land soft-shell crab and they try to put it back quickly enough for most to sink to the bottom again. After all, they depend on the stock to make a living."



Processing the last of the day's catch at the S.T. Jones and Sons Ltd. crab plant.

Not at all mean

In charge of the S.T. Jones and Sons crab plant on the day we visit is Parmeanus Roberts, 55. He worked in the plant before the present owners bought it in 1981.

With a son away working in Nova Scotia and a daughter in Toronto, we don't find out what his family call him, but Parmeanus is called "Mean" by his friends and co-workers. We soon discover that he does not live up to his nickname when he generously takes some time to talk to us and lets us take photos of the plant workers as they process the last of the day's crab.

"As many as 170 people might be working here on full production, although we only have 50-60 now," Mean reports. "Nearly everybody is local this year. If crab picks up we have to get workers from other communities but not this year. We just process crab here, starting in May or June and going through to the middle of November. The crab comes from Little Bay Islands, Triton and some other places in spring, and a lot's been soft."

"Of 4,000-5,000 lbs. a day, only 500-700 lbs. might be hard crab, so production is down. It's been like that a number of years but never in that high a proportion. Fishermen get pretty upset about having to throw it away, but there's nothing we can do with soft crab."

The full-time crab fishermen are getting only 400 pounds of crab from 300 pots and the fisher-



Parmeanus Roberts (2nd from right) and some of his co-workers.

men in the supplementary fishery with 25 pots are picking up less than 200 pounds, so the plant ends up with only 600 pounds of good crab a day. Most fishermen put the soft crab back right away, but most of it doesn't get back to the bottom.

"If a fisherman steams two to three hours for crab, that's a lot of money wasted," Mean suggests.

Several local fishermen have done much better on caplin and mackerel, especially those with seines, but at six cents a pound a fisherman has to catch a lot of mackerel to make any money. A lot of people had depended on squid this year but only a few turned up at Long Island. Now it appears the crab fishery will also fail to provide a worthwhile supplement.



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editorial


Many who drive along the Trans-Canada Highway between Grand Falls and Corner Brook note the stone wall welcoming them to Green Bay. If you've never taken the turnoff to South Brook or Springdale or Hall's Bay, you will be surprised to see so many neat communities nestled along the sea. This is the first time we have visited the area in the 20 years of publication. Hindsight tells us we should have perhaps done two issues on the area, one on each side of the bay. But it would have been another 10 years before we could have made a second visit given the many places we need to cover. We have tried to do every community justice, but with so many communities there's no question we've barely scratched the surface.

Originally, people settled in Hall's Bay communities to fish. In the early days, residents provided for themselves, cutting wood, raising vegetables and livestock. Situated in a protected area, they were close to the White Bay fishery, Grey Islands and Labrador. Dependency on the fishery, however, has presented problems, particularly when the in-shore fishery has a poor season. The area has been fortunate, in part, because of mining which started in the 1870s. In fact, at one time, although for a very short period, there were over 2,200 people working at the Little Bay copper mine. And by the 1920s both the A.N.D. and Bowater pulp and paper companies provided much needed work in the woods. These have been mixed blessings though, because all three mainstays have meant men travelling away from home for extended periods.

Certain characteristics of all the communities, no matter how they may differ in other ways, are outstanding. The churches have always been and still are integral to the communities with parishioners active in all facets of church life and clergy involved in community life. The education system is universally praised, student achievement high, teacher dedication amazing, and school boards sensitive to educational needs. For a rural area with no more than 8,400 residents where resources are limited, to have almost a non-existent drop-out rate, to have a school singled out in 1969 as one of Canada's best, and to have a student this year going to Harvard on scholarship are extraordinary accomplishments. But people here have had to be unusually resilient as circumstances changed. Successive fires have disrupted lives and livelihoods. When the mines closed, or the fishery failed, or the forestry industry suffered reverses, men have had to find work where they can. Miners from Hall's Bay have worked almost in every mine in Canada. Their families have either been separated from their husbands and fathers or they've had to pull up their roots and leave their homes. This cannot have been easy to accept. Even more distressing, perhaps, is the lack of jobs

for young people which means they must leave. While this may be the case all over the province, the ratio is high in Hall's Bay. This may eventually cause many communities to die. As one man told us, if the young people leave, we're in trouble. The Kruger strike added to employment problems, though fortunately, it is now settled.

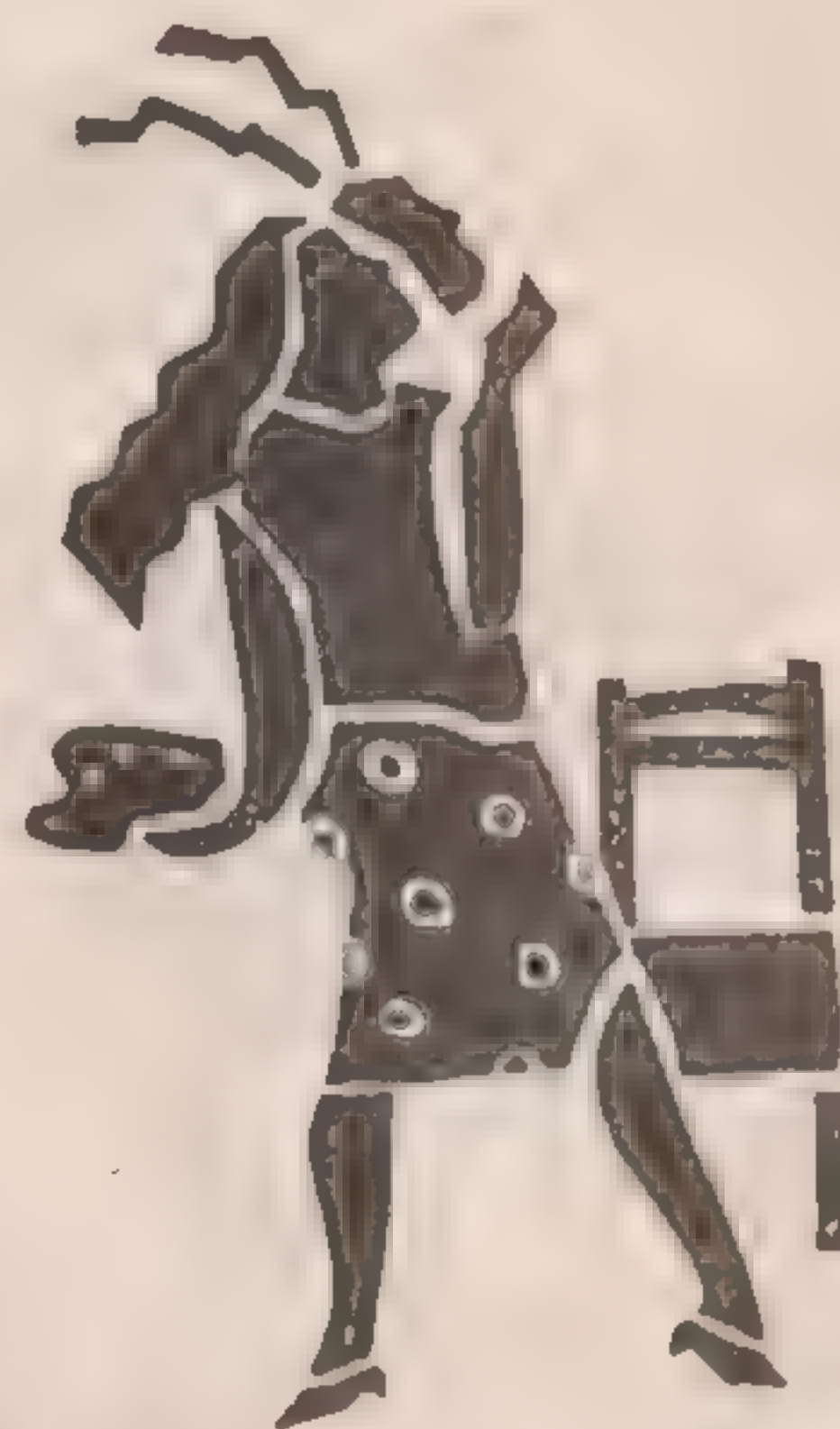
There are no easy solutions to these problems. Nonetheless, nowhere we've been are the people more cheerful, friendlier or more fond of their birthplace, and they want to stay in Hall's Bay. Increased mining activity may bring more people back. The tradition of always having had local merchants, too, like the Stronges and Hewletts, who have been willing to stay through good and bad times, has a stabilizing effect on the economy.

Hall's Bay may be off the beaten track, but a visit will convince you it's a progressive place. Ed Smith, of Springdale, who intended to stay but a few years says, "For us, it is the mainstream." Take the cutoff to South Brook and to Springdale. Accommodations and food are good. There are campgrounds, too. The scenery is varied, and the short ferry ride from Shoal Arm to Little Bay Islands where our reporter saw two magnificent bald eagles is a pleasure not to be missed. 

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features

Home Gardening

by Ross Traverse



Ross Traverse

Q: A lot of my carrots have split. What's the problem?

A: Some varieties of carrots have a tendency to split which is caused by a number of factors, mainly growing conditions. With a lot of dry weather, carrots stop growing, then when it rains they start growing again; however, the root grows from the inside causing the root to expand and the carrot to split. Certain varieties are more prone to splitting than others. Nantes varieties tend to split more than older storage varieties like Denvers and Chantenay. Supplying the soil with a lot of organic matter helps control the moisture to produce better carrots.

Q: When is the best time to harvest savory and how do I dry it?

A: Savory should be harvested at the first sign of blossom development. This is the stage when the flavor is most intense. Cut the savory, tie it in bunches, and hang it in a dry room away from direct sunlight. Some people like to tie a paper bag around the bunches to help prevent the leaves from falling on the floor. Dry the savory until it feels crisp, and then rub the leaves from the stocks trying to avoid having too much stock with the leaves. Store the leaves in a moisture-proof container for future use.

Q: I have a problem storing vegetables in my basement. They become quite soft and spongy, especially carrots, beets and parsnips.

A: This is likely a problem with low humidity in your basement. It's not practical to try to raise the humidity in the room; however, you can cover the vegetables with a plastic sheet or store them in moist peat moss, sawdust or sand to help keep the humidity up around the vegetables. The other important thing with storing vegetables is to keep them as cool as possible. Carrots, beets and parsnips should have a temperature just above freezing. A room insulated to the rest of the house and ventilated to the outside provides a good environment for storing vegetables at home.

Q: I grew an excellent crop of tomatoes in the greenhouse this summer, but now I notice with the fall season a lot of fruit are starting to rot and some of the leaves have a mould fungus on them. How can I help prevent this?


A: This fungus is commonly called grey mould. Grey mould is fungus which develops when you have high humidity conditions in the green-

house. This is especially true in the fall when you don't get much sunlight and nights are cool. You should provide more ventilation in the greenhouse, especially in the daytime to keep the humidity down. You should also prune the lower leaves of the plant below any fruit, so the air can circulate. This is one of the best methods of keeping it under control. There are some spray fungicides available but they're not very practical in a small home greenhouse. It's important to remove any mouldy fruit and leaves and take them out of the greenhouse as soon as they develop. Also remove any dead plant material that's lying around because this helps spread the disease.

Q: Can you transplant partridgeberry plants?

A: Partridgeberry plants can easily be transplanted, in fact, they make a nice groundcover plant to be used instead of a lawn. Plants can be taken up in the spring before they start to grow. You can take up a complete sod of partridgeberries and transplant it or you can take smaller plants, but it's important to have a good mixture of peat mixed with the soil. Don't use any limestone, because partridgeberries need an acid soil.

Q: When can I seed my lawn in the fall? Is September too late?

A: I don't recommend seeding a lawn after the first or second week of September. The problem is that the grass plants may not grow big enough to survive the winter, so it's best to try to seed a lawn in the spring or summer up until September. Of course, when you seed a lawn you should make sure to buy lime and fertilizer to ensure satisfactory growth. 

The Pantry

by Cynthia Stone

We've decided to revamp our recipes. It's not that our former recipes don't work, or that they aren't delicious, but it seems nearly everybody in Newfoundland already knows how to cook cod tongues and partridgeberry tarts. So I'll take up the challenge to try and provide more variety. "The Pantry" will occasionally include traditional dishes, but the focus will be on healthful, innovative cooking, keeping the Newfoundland homemaker in mind. We welcome your comments on the change.

Traditional fall vegetables with a new twist

So you think "taties", as my Mom calls them, are boring. You couldn't be more wrong. This fall, as you bag, bottle and freeze wonderful things from your garden, consider alternatives to boiling and mashing vegetables night after night. Puree, steam, stir fry or fricassee, and don't be afraid of the words or the techniques. They can turn an ordinary meal, for "ordinary people", into a real "scoff".

The first recipe you should try is a tribute to my family's perseverance in its constant battle against calories. It took about six months of serving some pretty ugly stuff before my sister dubbed the result, "Potatoes au Cindy." The name may be a little pretentious, but who wouldn't want to be remembered for a dish that tastes like fried potatoes and boasts a mere 150 calories per sizable portion? This recipe serves two.

Potatoes au Cindy

4 medium potatoes, peeled and cut into 1/2 inch cubes

1/2 tbsp. butter, margarine, olive or vegetable oil

1/2 tsp each savory and parsley (optional)



2 tbsp. water

salt and pepper to taste

Place the potatoes in a single layer in a coated frying pan that has been sprayed with non-stick spray. Cover and cook over low heat about 15 minutes. Add the rest of the ingredients and cover and cook 20 minutes longer, stirring occasionally. The trick is not to let them burn. They take forever but the illusion of greasy fried potatoes is worth it.

Love spaghetti but not the calories? Try this:
Veggie Ggetti

1/4 lb. lean ground beef

1 onion, a stalk of celery and green pepper, all diced

2 cloves garlic, crushed (powder is fine if you can't get fresh)

12-oz. can tomatoes

2 beef bouillon cubes (do not add water)

Brown the beef in a non-stick pan and add the vegetables and garlic. Stir in the tomatoes and bouillon and any seasonings you like. My favorites are oregano, Italian seasoning, red pepper and salt. Simmer about half an hour.

Meanwhile, boil together:

2 medium carrots

1/2 cup sliced turnip or zucchini

1/2 lb. beet or turnip tops (or anything green you have in the fridge as long as you can still identify it)

When tender, drain and puree in a blender or food processor. Add 1/4 lb. of tofu (soybean curd), if you can find it. Tofu doesn't change the taste but doubles your protein while adding only 82 calories. Stir the puree into the sauce, along with:

1 small can tomato paste

6 large mushrooms, sliced (or 1 can)

Simmer another 15 minutes while you cook the spaghetti. The sauce serves four (or two teenaged boys after hockey practice) at about 500 calories per serving, and that includes two full cups of cooked pasta. (A 500-gram box yields about 10 cups.) This dish looks a little strange at first (it is mostly green, after all) but worth getting used to.

These recipes are just the start. Saddled with scarcity and lack of variety, our grandmothers

concocted the most delicious of dishes, using every scrap available. With supermarkets around every corner, we owe it to them and ourselves to be just a little more adventurous. If you have stumbled upon a healthy new way to serve something your family has gotten tired of, send me the recipe and I'll try to use it in a future column. And a free subscription to the genius who can invent a low-calorie cheesecake that still tastes sinful.



Literacy Part I

Statistics recently released in a report prepared for Southam News in Ottawa fixed the proportion of illiterate adults in Newfoundland at 44 per cent. While it has been well-known for some time among educators that a large segment of our population has difficulty reading and writing, the recent prominence in the media of literacy as a major social issue has precipitated a more detailed examination of the problem and its possible solutions.

With the intention of at least sorting through this deluge of information, Decks Awash presents the first in a series of articles on literacy and the people to whom the issue is more than just a news story.

Teaching the teachers

Beyond recognizing the magnitude of Newfoundland's literacy problem, there is little agreement among experts in the field of education on the best way to attack it. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney recently promised \$110 million to be spent over the next five years in fighting illiteracy in Canada, and Bill Matthews, minister of the provincial department of career development and advanced studies, announced there will be no tuition fees this year for students enrolled in community college literacy programs.

Adult educators are not convinced that throwing money at the problem will make it go away. Ruth Gamberg, a professor of education at Dalhousie University in Halifax, says government funding is not enough. "Success will depend on what the money gets used for," Ruth says of the federal spending proposal. She is convinced we need to rethink our attitudes towards the illiterate and find a way to communicate with them through better-informed tutors.

Ruth uses a teaching method that is getting results in Nova Scotia and recently gave a workshop at Memorial University for tutors and adult educators on the "whole language approach to reading and the process approach to writing."

Sponsored by the Focus on Literacy Program of the Division of Extension, Memorial University, the workshop was attended by both community volunteers and professional adult educators, all of whom are devoted to promoting adult literacy in Newfoundland.

Ruth suggested the Southam Report's estimate may be high, since she feels their definition of "functional illiteracy" was not applicable here.



Ruth Gamberg

Researchers used a set of tasks to determine the level of reading and writing competency among the randomly chosen subjects, and failure to perform at least 80 per cent of the tasks resulted in being designated functionally illiterate. She feels not everyone can be judged by those standards, "If you can function in your own particular social context which varies from person to person then you are functionally literate. Using the UNESCO definition of a Grade 9 reading level, the illiteracy level among Newfoundlanders would be more like 32-33 per cent."

Because so many Newfoundlanders live in rural areas, and the fact life there is so different, Ruth maintains the same criteria for assessing the literacy rate cannot be used.

"But does it really matter what the number is?" she asks. "We must develop a solution and find a way to implement it."

The thrust of her workshops, therefore, is promoting learner-centredness. "We must give [new readers] simple materials relevant to their lives. 'Jump, Spot, jump' just does not interest

them. Sometimes you have to create it, or maybe write down a story that person has told you. And as for writing, composing comes first, and then the mechanical aspects of transcription like, did you spell and punctuate right?"

Ruth developed the method for courses she teaches at Dalhousie, but says what sparked her interest was a friend who couldn't read. "He was a fisherman who had to give a speech in Halifax. He was drinking all day, and I thought it was because he was nervous, but he read that speech word for word, and it was a humiliating, disastrous thing for him to be discovered like that in public. People pretended that it wasn't happening. There's a real complacency among literate people," she says.

But Ruth's theory of teaching adults using their own experiences is not a new one in the province. Newfoundlander, Dr. Florence O'Neill, realized in the 1930s that not being literate did not mean the person was uneducated, and she used familiar objects in teaching adults how to read and write for many years.

Frances Ennis of the Rabbittown Community

Association agrees the answer is a "community-based literacy program tailor-made to fit those who need it. Current literacy programs are often ill-suited to adults." Her organization was formed in response to the high rate of illiteracy, and stresses a learner-centred approach within a community context.

Preparing the teacher is not enough, however, says Ruth. The harsh winters often limit access to communities which could benefit by the introduction of a literacy program. She says that aside from the obvious logistical problems of getting teachers into remote areas, there is also reluctance on the part of many who cannot read or write to seek help.

The adult educators' task has therefore become a complex maze of problems: to find those who need help, to encourage them to ask for it, to determine the best method of instruction and, finally, to institute the most appropriate course of action. And, Ruth adds, "The awareness and caring of the literate will determine those educators' success."



A precious heritage

It's to see some of the past that we visit the Presentation Convent on Cathedral Square just east of the Roman Catholic Basilica in the centre of old St. John's. To step inside the convent is almost to step into the middle of the last century. Sister Mary Paula Hayes kindly greets us and ushers us into a large room with a very high ornate ceiling. A first impression is one of quiet, but formal living.

"This is what used to be known as the drawing room," explains Sister Paula, "although I think it's rather unlikely the Sisters ever withdrew here for tea or coffee." The convent, built to house the Presentation Sisters who came from Galway, Ireland, was finished in 1853, 20 years after the Order arrived in Newfoundland to teach young Roman Catholic girls. The Presentation Sisters have been in continuous residence at the convent ever since.

Sister Paula describes some of the artifacts in the drawing room, "This room preserves several highly treasured special objects of devotion and art—the precious heritage left us by our early Sisters beginning with the first who lived in this house. The story of how and when we acquired certain of these items is part of much unrecorded history because the Sisters were fully occupied with their lives of prayer and teaching, and did not take time to record the history." As soft-spoken Sister Paula talks, the sound of children in music classes drifts in through the open door. The sun streaming in through the tall casement windows reflects



The Veiled Virgin by Italian Sculptor, Giovanni Strazza.
Photo courtesy University Photographic Services.

on the huge 33- by 20-ft. room with its flowered wallpaper, soft rose carpeting and antique furni-



Portrait of Nano Nagle, foundress of the Presentation Congregation hangs on the drawing room's east wall.

ture. A semicircle of straight-backed velvet-covered Victorian chairs surrounds the white marble fireplace whose mantel displays a marble statuette of St. Cecilia and a pair of tall handpainted vases. Hanging on the walls are paintings of biblical scenes which Sister Paula says were almost certainly done by earlier Sisters because they are unsigned.

In the corner of the room, is a harp brought from Ireland probably by one of the early Sisters, most of whom were trained in art and music. Now protected in a glass case, it is quite small, about four feet high, and would have been more easily transported than a larger one. In the centre of the east wall, is a portrait of Nano (Honora) Nagle who in 1776 founded the Presentation Order in Cork, Ireland.



Enclosed in a glass-fronted case is the harp brought from Ireland probably in the mid-1800s.

The administrative group of the convent decided in 1973 to have the drawing room and its furnishings redecorated to restore it to what it might have looked like in the mid-1800s. The ornate ceiling has been restored to its original appearance. The style is similar to the ceilings in the Colonial Building and it may be that the Polish prisoner, Alexander Pindikowski, designed and painted the frescos of the ceilings in the drawing room and the chapel at the convent. Indeed, St. John's historian Paul O'Neill attributes the chapel ceiling to Pindikowski in his book, *A Seaport Legacy*.

The masterpiece in the room, however, is the "Veiled Virgin", a marble statue of the Virgin Mary by Italian sculptor Giovanni Strazza. Bishop John T. Mullock, the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John's gave it to the Superior, Reverend Mother



Regina disc music box manufactured in New York c. 1894. Note the 42 shelves holding the metal discs.

Magdalen O'Shaughnessy in 1862. Intricately sculptured, the statue almost defies description, the marble veil is so fine that the facial features are not hidden. "We are often asked if this is the only one in the world," Sister Paula tells us. "While we don't know for sure, I cannot imagine any sculptor exactly duplicating his work."

Another outstanding item is the disc music box (circa 1894). "This Regina music box was given almost 100 years ago to the Presentation Sisters in Renew, by the Reverend John Walsh, the parish priest there," continues Sister Paula. "He was an accomplished musician himself and encouraged his people to love music and to have musical instruments in their homes." The 20-inch square oak music box has been restored to full

working order. Forty-two shelves in the cabinet built by a Renew's carpenter hold the collection of large 18-inch discs. Sister Mary Paula winds it up and we hear "Dixie" and "The Star-Spangled Banner", the tone still amazingly resonant. It's not difficult to imagine life and the type of music at the turn of the century.

"Everything here from earlier times was given to the Congregation," Sister Paula says as we prepare to leave. "We think in many ways they help depict those earlier days."

While the drawing room is not a museum as such, Sister Mary Paula assures us that visitors are welcome to come to see the convent's treasures, but an appointment is necessary.



A view of the drawing room's ornate ceiling.

Apothecary Hall opened as museum

One of the last "old style" drugstores in Newfoundland has been restored by the Newfoundland Pharmaceutical Association, (NPA), and was recently opened as a public museum. The fixtures and stock, which are authentic, circa 1895, were acquired over the past few years from operating drugstores in St. John's. The structure, which also houses the administrative offices of the NPA, is registered as a heritage building by the Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland and Labrador, and the \$400,000 renovation cost was shared by the federal and provincial governments and the association. Located at 488 Water Street, the property has also been awarded the Southcott Award by the Newfoundland Historic Trust.

Jim O'Mara, secretary-registrar of the organization, provides some background, "The architect, Bill McCallum, tried to preserve as much of the flavor of a turn-of-the-century drugstore as possible. He even suggested impressions made in the maple hardwood floor by customers standing at the cash counter be left undisturbed." The ceilings are the original white embossed tin, which is now rare in St. John's. "In fact," says Mr. O'Mara, "I know of only two other buildings in the city with such ceilings—Hayward Interiors and the T & M Winter Building, both situated on Duckworth Street."

The structure, a combination of art nouveau and art deco style, looks much older than it actually is, and is one of the few reminders of Water Street as it was at the turn of the century. Pharmacist Peter O'Mara, second cousin to Jim built Apothecary Hall. He asked John E. Hoskins, a well-known local architect at the time, to design a building in the traditional British style prevalent in St. John's before the Great Fire of 1892.

Peter had originally been doing business in the West End Drug Store, which was next door to the Hall. He purchased that property, situated at 484-486 Water Street, in 1905 from Lawrence Han-



James O'Mara, secretary-registrar of the NPA, glances through Peter O'Mara's prescription logs and reference texts, now stored in the museum at Apothecary Hall.

naford of Petty Harbour. By 1922, Peter had outgrown the shop and proceeded to build on the vacant lot at the corner of Brennan and Water Streets. In 1947, he converted the empty second floor into an apartment for his family. The NPA has turned that portion, along with an extension recently built onto the back, into offices and a board room.

The museum's most striking feature is the S-shaped dispensing counter, carved in England in 1879 from a solid piece of oak. It resided in drug-



The curved, solid oak dispensing counter and bottles are all authentic fixtures from a turn-of-the-century drugstore. They have been carefully restored for display by the NPA at Apothecary Hall on Water Street, St. John's.

stores on Water and New Gower Streets before being purchased in 1975 by the NPA, and was then stored by the provincial government awaiting the opening of Apothecary Hall.

The idea had been percolating among the members of the NPA long before the acquisition of the building in 1987, even before they purchased the fixtures, and no opportunities were missed to add to the memorabilia which grace the walls of the museum. The overhead lights are replicas of gas lamps, and the coin-operated meter that measured gas used by the druggist in the preparation of certain medicines has been put back onto its shelf near the front door. The window exhibits are typical of turn-of-the-century druggists' shops, proudly displaying gilt, cast-iron eagles holding carboys filled with colored water. "These show globes", says Mr. O'Mara, "were constructed in 1900 in New York, but were first used in the 16th century to advertise chemists' shops in England."

Many Newfoundlanders swore by the patent medicines, laxatives and flavorings stored in the museum, some displayed in the original "show bottles" and labelled in the traditional Latin. There is an assortment of tinctures and salves, including such necessities as Friar's Balsam, Ayr's Lung Tonic, camphorated oil, sarsaparilla and licorice powder, as well as the mortars and pestles, balances, pill-making machines and cork

presses that were essential to a druggist of the early 1900s. In fact, little else could be found at a drugstore during that era. "They didn't sell make-up and panty hose like you can get today," says Mr. O'Mara, who takes a special interest in preserving the history of his profession since his grandfather and his father were all pharmacists. "They sold 90 per cent drugs, with a smattering of patent medicines and a few quality cosmetics, like French perfume and fine English soap, and that was it."

Prescriptions were kept in huge record books, some of which have been carefully preserved, and the museum also houses a collection of Peter O'Mara's own files and reference texts. The earliest work, called *The English Dispensatory*, origi-



The gilt cast-iron eagle proudly holding a show globe of colored water was first used in the 16th century to indicate a chemist's shop. Today, it advertises Apothecary Hall.

nally belonged to Dr. William Carson and is estimated to be 130-140 years old.

The Pharmaceutical Association of Newfoundland, a non-profit organization established by legislation in 1920, is anxious to gather more artifacts, whether they be bottles and jars or newspaper advertisements, to ensure the museum is as accurate and complete a depiction of the old-style drugstores as possible. In restoring the building and its contents, the NPA hopes to preserve the chemists' traditions brought from England when North America was young, and to keep their spirit alive as part of Newfoundland's rich past.



Shelves at Apothecary Hall display bottles, mortars, pestles and balances used in early days of pharmacy in Newfoundland.

Athletic scholarships: choices or pipe dreams

Newfoundland's young people face the likelihood of moving away to pursue their dreams. And young athletes are no exception. We may pride ourselves on our strong support of amateur sports, but there are few scholarships available to allow those who are not quite skilled enough to play professionally to continue their training and complete their education, too.

The provincial government will grant about 70 bursaries this year, valued at \$500 and \$1000 each. The athletes apply for these through their own sports governing bodies, says Bob Hillier, director of recreation, sports and fitness with the provincial department of culture, recreation and youth. These awards are not scholarships, however, and are based solely on the candidate's athletic standing.

The bursaries," says Mr. Hillier, "may be awarded to anyone at a Newfoundland college or university, or even to school-age children." In the three years since their introduction, they have done much to show athletes and their parents that the province strongly supports the kind of tough training regimen that often prevents young people from getting part-time jobs.



The Gonzaga Vikings won the provincial championship in 1988, team captain Steve Kavanagh was thrilled to accept the banner from Dean Roop, central director of Newfoundland and Labrador High School Athletic Federation. Steve, son of John and Helen Kavanagh of St. John's, is trying to obtain a sports scholarship so he can continue playing hockey while he studies medicine. Photo by Grand Falls Advertiser.



Bob Hillier

The Newfoundland and Labrador Amateur Sports Federation offers a similar program, but their criteria for scholarships include consideration of academic standing and need. Dr. Claude Clarke, chairman of the Federation's scholarship committee and a professor at Memorial University, says their goal is to raise about \$200,000 in order to make the fund self-perpetuating. They have been granting money to students in post-secondary institutions for four years now, awarding 10 scholarships annually valued at \$500 each.

Like the provincial government, says Dr. Clarke, they award the money through the local sports governing bodies, distributing a large number of applications throughout the province.

"It is unfortunate that the help we offer those who wish to continue training at an advanced level as they study is at a minimum. They work tremendously hard, and their athletic involvement drains them of every dollar," says Dr. Clarke.

Post-secondary schools in Newfoundland are unable to offer full sports scholarships. "We [Memorial] are a state university and our funds come from one source," says Dr. Clarke. "Universities in other provinces do offer incentives to talented athletes. St. FX [Francis Xavier], for example, gets money from alumni and estates, so it is more a private university."

The problem for these young athletes is immediate, and a hasty decision can drastically change their future. Dwayne Norris is one of the lucky ones. As a star in the Newfoundland midget hockey league, he was given the opportunity to attend Athol Murray College of Notre Dame in Wilcox, Saskatchewan, leaving home at just 16. Notre

Dame is well-known in Canada for producing first-rate players, and after scoring the winning goal in the Canadian Centennial Cup series, Dwayne was snapped up by Michigan State University, which awarded him a \$75,000, five-year scholarship. Dwayne demonstrated his skills to those in a position to help him financially with both his athletic and academic career. There are hundreds who won't be so lucky.

Another Newfoundlander, Derek Clancey, of St. John's, is pondering his future, as he considers an attractive offer from an Ontario hockey team to play in a major junior league. But he will then be classed professional by the National Collegiate Athletic Association in the U.S., thus risking his chances for an athletic scholarship. It is a tough decision for Derek since, as he says, "There are 10,000 just like me. But I don't really have any choice." He has already left for Toronto because he feels he needs the exposure of a mainland team to assure him at least consideration from NHL scouts.

Last year, Derek attended the University of Cape Breton in Nova Scotia, which fully paid for his books and tuition. "Not many got that," says Derek. He says Newfoundlanders are not a

"sports-minded" lot, and is sad the level of play here keeps those who are even remotely talented from staying.

Steve Kavanagh, 18, is yet another with big dreams and few avenues to realize them. He has been playing hockey in Newfoundland for 10 years, but says there's "not enough interest and not enough fans" to keep him here. He sent resumes to a number of U.S. universities, but received replies from just a couple. He'd like a scholarship like Dwayne's, and readily admits he's green with envy, "I'm sick about it," says Steve. Meanwhile he's started Memorial and hopes one day to study medicine. At least, says Steve, not going to the States won't be "the end of the world."

It seems clear there's no ready solution to the dilemma. Young athletes can go to school here, playing on local teams, but they will probably never be seen by those who choose the professional players, or those who provide full scholarships. Or, they can go to the mainland and risk it all on their abilities. If they lose, they don't play on a national team and they may not even have an education. Either way, the decision is a big one.



letters

I am renewing my subscription for another year. Having been born and raised in the Corner Brook area of Newfoundland and lived in South Carolina 36 years, I still hold Newfoundland very dear to my heart. I spent a month there this summer and was very impressed with the progress of the province, and its wonderful people.

Keep up the good work with your magazine, I look forward to receiving each issue.

Breta House Montrose
Bennettsville, South Carolina

Some years ago I sent a subscription to Decks Awash, but unfortunately shortly afterwards publication was suspended and great was the disappointment.

Now my good friend Mrs. John Elliott brought along, last night, several copies of Decks Awash and I

discovered that you were in business again. My wife and I began reading and almost forgot to go to bed. It was as good as a trip back home.

I grew up in Brigus and my wife comes from Notre Dame Bay. I wondered if you have done a story on Brigus. My father went to the ice and the



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The mob at Port au Port/Bay St. George Heritage Association offer congratulations to you, your staff and the predecessors of both of you on the 20th anniversary of Decks Awash.

Decks Awash has been a never-ending source of information—may we say enlightening information—through the years.

To use the overused phrase, "Long may your big jib draw!"

Robert E.J. Dwyer
Vice-Chairman
Port au Port/Bay St. George
Heritage Association
Stephenville, Newfoundland

ship was so low that the decks were awash—they had a bumper trip.

Rev. Cecil Webber
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
Ed. A copy of the March-April 1986 issue featuring Hibbs Cove to Brigus has been sent.

On our arrival home from vacationing in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick recently, I noticed a card in my mail reminding me that my subscription had lapsed in July. I am enclosing \$10 for another year of your very interesting magazine. I hope I am not too late for the August/September issue.

On a recent trip to the provinces, we motored to Bar Harbour, Maine. Next morning we drove our car aboard the

Blue Nose III for a pleasant trip across the Bay of Fundy to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, a distance of 100 miles. It was a nice warm day, the winds light and seas smooth, and we spent most of the time on deck. When we arrived at Yarmouth, we motored up the Evangeline Trail to Kentville, a very beautiful little town of about 6,000 people. Our friends made us very welcome and on the following Saturday they drove us to Peggy's Cove. After a few hours of looking over the place and enjoying the scenery and saltwater air, we drove to Halifax and Dartmouth. We later visited Shediac, New Brunswick and Moncton, and then we drove to Napan where my wife Gladys was born. There we spent a few days visiting friends and

relatives. Next we drove to Fredericton for two days, and later, left for home. All told, we had a wonderful trip and the weather was very cool, unlike the heat and humidity we left in Boston. Although I was 86 the 16th of August I expect to get to Newfoundland next year.

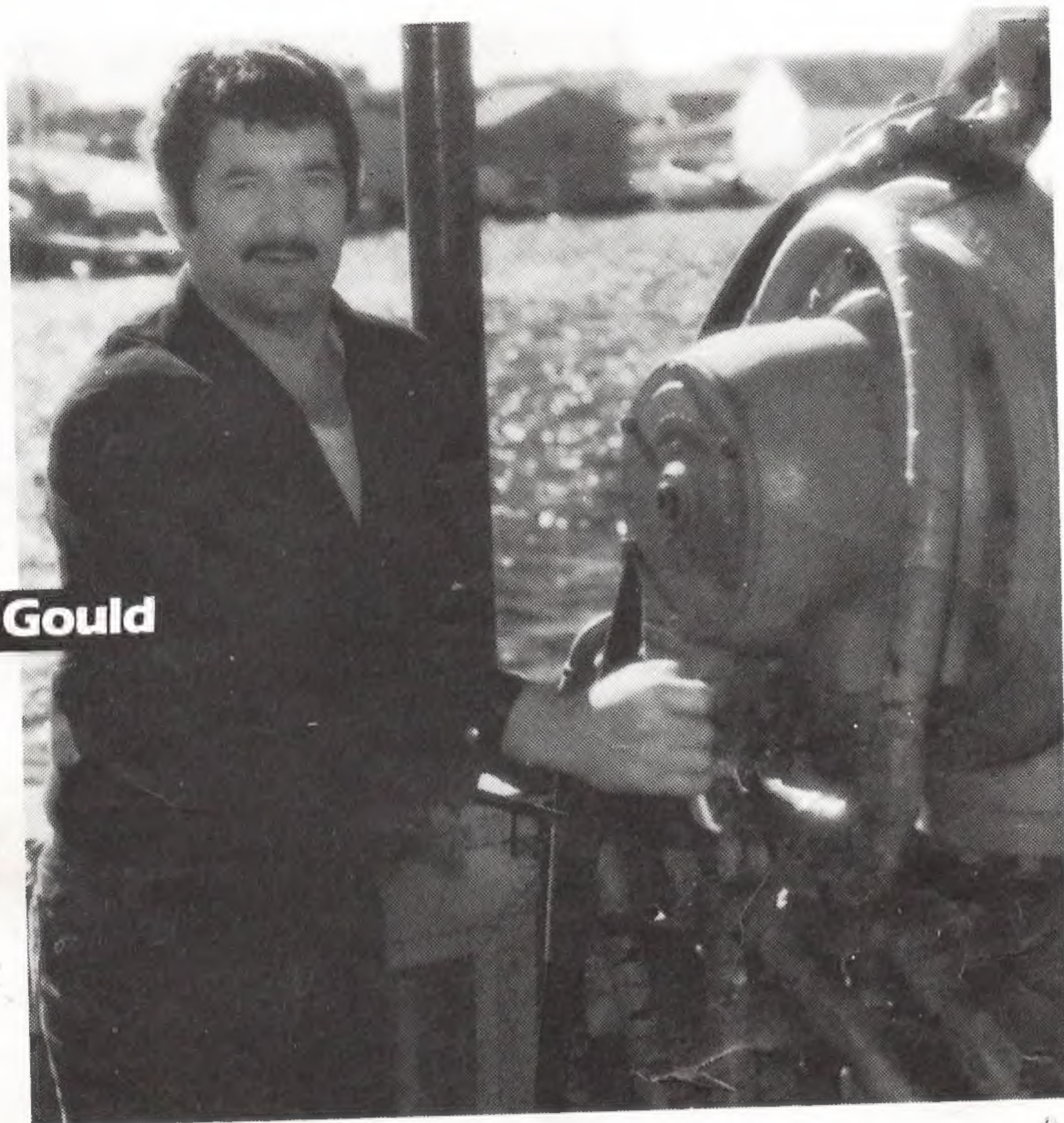
Good luck and good sailing.

Martin Brown
Peabody, Mass

Letters to the editor should be addressed to Decks Awash, Memorial University, St. John's, NF A1C 5S7. Decks Awash reserves the right to edit letters for purposes of clarity or space.



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Capt. Gerald Gould

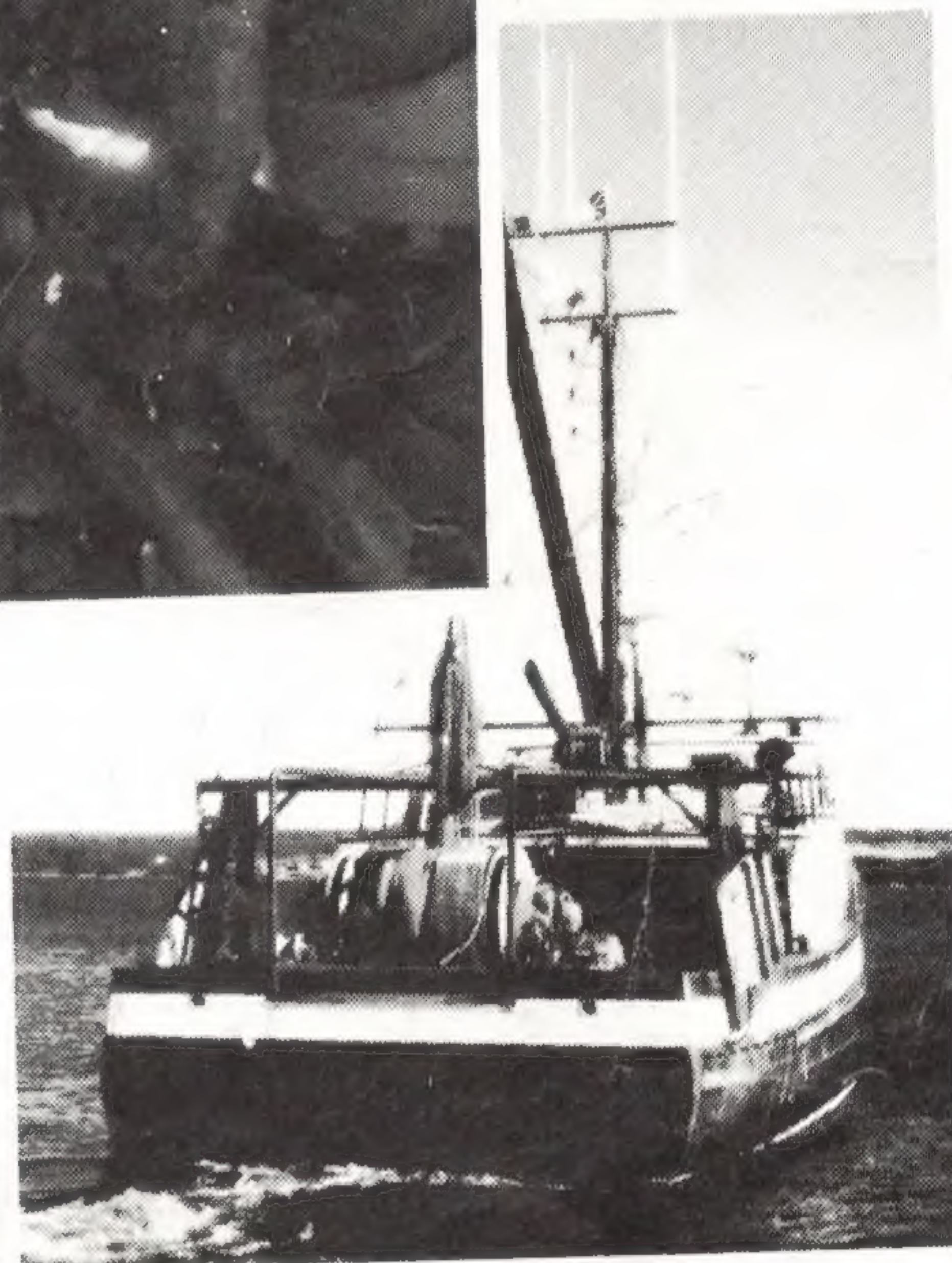
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